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JPRS 84790

21 November 1983

Korean Affairs Report

No. 323

19990428
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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CLANDESTINE RADIO ON S. KOREAN OPPOSITION TO REAGAN VISIT

Junket of 'Nuclear Fanatic'

SK301258 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Talk from "Today's Feature" program]

[Text] A certain Mr Kim, a worker at Mapo District in Seoul, said: Reagan's visit is a junket of a nuclear fanatic who tries to plunge our nation into nuclear calamities. Reagan is the most bellicose element among the U.S. presidents. As soon as he was inaugurated as president he canceled the plan for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea. He has constantly increased murderous weapons in this land and is raving that he will even deploy neutron bombs there. Reagan's visit to South Korea is viewed as a criminal war junket to drive our masses into a nuclear holocaust by checking the status of the preparations for a war through northward invasion and by accelerating war preparations. This is shown by the fact that, as soon as he sets foot in Korea, he will inspect the foremost front. Reagan's visit is reminiscent of the war junket of Dulles who inspected the front in the 1950's in order to trigger a war.

A certain Mr Yi at Tong District in Kwangju, South Cholla Province said: Reagan is the protector of the Chon Tu-hwan military, fascist elements. He is our nation's implacable enemy who, as soon as he was inaugurated as president, first called to the White House murderer Chon Tu-hwan, who soaked Kwangju in the sea of blood by bestially slaughtering fellow countrymen, and who praised murderer Chon Tu-hwan to bolster him. We death-defyingly oppose Reagan's coming to South Korea. Even though he has paid lip-service to the protection of human rights, peace, and democracy, Reagan is, indeed, the most truculent and outrageous strangler of human rights and warmaniac. What Reagan will do is South Korea is to instigate murderer Chon Tu-hwan to the maneuvers for fascism, division, and war. Reagan, the uninvited guest, should stop his visit to South Korea. To vent the bloody spite of the Kwangju souls, too, we should fight against Reagan's visit to South Korea and against murderer Chon Tu-hwan, who tries to greet Reagan as the most honored guest.

A certain student Han, a junior of the Law College of Seoul National University, said: All the people should valiantly turn out to the struggle to oppose and reject Reagan's visit to South Korea.

He stressed: Opposing Reagan's visit to South Korea is a patriotic struggle against war, division, and fascism.

He called on the youths and students to open a breakthrough in the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and against Reagan's visit to South Korea just as they have done in the past.

'Dangerous Junket'

SK301327 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 29 Oct 83

[From regular feature program "Hour for Compatriots Overseas": Talk: "The Dangerous Junket for War"]

[Text] At present, with U.S. President Reagan's impending junket to South Korea scheduled for 12 November, the people of all strata throughout the nation are bitterly denouncing the aggressive U.S. policy on South Korea and the voice of opposition and disapproval of his visit to South Korea is boiling.

Saying that Reagan is a reckless warmonger, a certain Kim, the employee of a company and resident of Kangnam District, Seoul, stressed: It is said that U.S. President Reagan, by visiting Seoul, will inspect the forefront along the truce line and reaffirm the so-called commitment to the defense of South Korea. This, needless to say, clearly shows that Reagan's South Korean visit is a dangerous junket in which the cause of war will be brought. In particular, the danger is that the nuclear warmonger is coming to Seoul. Raving on nuclear war, Reagan has openly clamored that, if necessary, there will be no hesitation over the use of tactical nuclear weapons in the Korean peninsula. Now, this belligerent element will fly to this land. This is a threat to peace on the Korean peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and a real danger for our masses and the nation. All of the South Korean people must firmly oppose and check the visit to South Korea by warmonger Reagan, which will aggravate the situation in the Korean peninsula and bring the dark cloud of war.

Meanwhile, a certain Pak, a dismissed reporter and resident of Chongno District, Seoul, said that Reagan's visit is not one of friendship but an inspection of the colony by the president of a suzerain [chongchuguk].

He said: With Reagan's arrival impending, the Chon Tu-hwan group does not know what to do, filled with boundless gratitude, as if it were receiving an angel that was bringing life-restoring water to a dying person. This shows us the nature of the Reagan's visit to South Korea and the ROK-U.S. summit talks to be held in Seoul, and the meaning of Reagan's visit to South Korea. At the talks with Chon Tu-hwan, Reagan will apparently pledge more military aid and instigate the Chon Tu-hwan group's preparations for the war of northward invasion. Through the junket of war, Reagan is scheming to bridge over the crisis of the crumbling colonial rule. This is an intolerable challenge to our people who demand the end of the U.S. intervention in internal affairs and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, and a mockery of the public opinion of the world, which advocates peace on the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification. Our people do not want the junket of Reagan, who is coming with a fire cloud of war in order to encourage fiendish murderer Chon Tu-hwan. Reagan, scrap the plan to visit South Korea immediately!

Mr Yi Kyong-ok, resident of Kwangju, South Cholla Province, stressed that Reagan's visit to Seoul is to maintain the colonial rule by giving life to the Chon Tu-hwan regime, which is in crisis due to the rejection of the people, and to instigate the dictators of South Korea to fascism and permanent division of the nation.

He said: I think that Reagan's instigation of the Chon Tu-hwan regime to fascism and permanent division of the nation is to repress the growing anti-U.S. sentiment of our people and hold South Korea as a permanent colony through the creation of two Koreas. Our people cannot live as a U.S. tributary and victims of the fascist dictatorship any longer. Reagan, in accordance with the demand of our people, must end the colonial rule over South Korea and withdraw the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea. At the same time, he must immediately stop the support for the Chon Tu-hwan regime, the object of the people's grudge.

A certain Pak, a plant worker and resident of Puk District of Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, said that Reagan's visit to South Korea is a threat to peace and stability in the Korean peninsula and the Far East.

He said: Reagan's coming to Seoul via Japan can be regarded as a visit to complete the aggressive U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance in accordance with the U.S. strategy toward the Far East. This is a threat to peace and stability on the Korean peninsula, in the Far East, and in the world. Therefore, Reagan's visit will do nothing good but will only intensify the anti-U.S. sentiment among the South Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of Asia and the world, and will only fan the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle of our people.

Citizens' Reaction Cited

SK010650 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] A certain Kim, a democratic figure residing in Pusan, said he opposes U.S. President Reagan's visit to South Korea, and added: Reagan's visit to South Korea is a war junket. Through the junket, he intends to inspect on the spot the preparations for the northward aggression war, to give a shot in the arm to the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has fallen into a dilemma, and to instigate them to new war provocations.

He said that, if Reagan's visit to South Korea happens, it will be much more difficult for the Korean peninsula to break the bondage of subjugation to the United States as a military base, and that the sufferings of the masses will be increased much more, and added: Reagan's visit to South Korea, which hinders the blood-boiling struggle of the South Korean people, who are trying to get out of U.S. subjugation, to overthrow the dictatorial regime, and to implement democracy, cannot be tolerated. Whatever the situation might be, Reagan's visit South Korea should be checked. Reagan should clearly understand that anti-U.S. sentiment is rising higher among our masses, and he should cancel his plan to visit South Korea.

Masses Oppose Tour

SK020636 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party of Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Unattributed talk from the program "Hour for Compatriots in the North"]

[Text] With the approach of Reagan's visit to South Korea, the masses from all walks of life are raising their voices opposing his visit more highly than ever before.

Today, I would like to introduce some of the voices of the masses from all walks of life opposing and rejecting Reagan's visit.

A certain Kim who resides in Tong-ku, Kwangju City, South Cholla Province, said: Reagan is our masses' sworn enemy who is instigating the murderous Chon Tu-hwan clique to fascism, war, and splittist maneuvers.

Chon Tu-hwan is a peerless murderer who massacred the Kwangju citizens who struggled for freedom, democracy and the right to existence and numerous patriots who fought for the nation's independent reunification. Thus, the bereaved families in Kwangju and all the people denounced Chon Tu-hwan as a human butcher who should be deservedly torn in pieces to death and urged him to step down from power without delay.

Reagan, however, summoned murderer Chon Tu-hwan as soon as he came into the White House before anyone else and praised the Kwangju massacre as courageous and meritorious, thus, actively instigating him to suppress the masses.

The fact that this man is planning to land in Korea is an unbearable mockery and insult not only to the souls of the departed and the bereaved families but also to all of our masses.

How can we welcome Reagan's visit to South Korea? Our masses desperately oppose the visit to South Korea by Reagan, an uninvited guest. Reagan should immediately cancel his plan to visit to South Korea in accordance with the unanimous demand of our masses.

A certain Yi, a worker in the Pohang Steel Plant, said:

As for Reagan, he is the most bellicose and adventurous warmonger among all the successive U.S. presidents. He is a warmonger who is straining the world situation to the extreme by strengthening the arms race with the slogan of building a strong United States.

As soon as Reagan came to power, he nullified the plan for withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and continuously introduced weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, into South Korea, raving about the nonexistent southward invasion by the North and the North's superiority in military forces. Thus, he instigated Chon Tu-hwan to new war provocations.

How frantically he is running amok with the new war provocation on the Korean peninsula is shown well by the fact that he is ceaselessly waging war exercise rackets on this land. Even from early thisyear, he has staged South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises almost every day on the Korean peninsula,

including the unprecedentedly large-scale Team Spirit '83 exercise, a test war simulating a nuclear war.

Indeed, Reagan is a warmonger without reason who goes through fire and water for war and aggression.

His visit is not aimed at seeing the sights in Korea but at checking the status of war preparations. His visit is a field inspection tour and a trip for war designed to drive our masses to the calamity of nuclear war by instigating the Chon Tu-hwan clique to war.

As is revealed by the results, the visits to South Korea by successive U.S. presidents inspired war fever with bellicose remarks while going around frontline areas.

The visit to South Korea by Reagan, an incarnation of aggressive war and a lunatic four nuclear war, is no exception. Reagan's visit will undoubtedly bring the dark clouds of war. Then, a war will break out [chonjaengi tojida] on the Korean peninsula, and, if a war breaks out, our nation and our masses will be driven into the calamities of nuclear war.

Therefore, our masses desperately oppose Reagan's visit to South Korea. Reagan should immediately cancel his trip for war and should take the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons in South Korea back to his country in accordance with the unanimous demand of the Korean people.

A certain Kim, a religionist in Chongno-ku, Seoul, said: Reagan is attempting to describe his visit to South Korea as a good-will, friendship visit. This is indeed ridiculous and nonsensical.

Reagan's visit is not a friendship visit but an inspection tour of a colony. It is widely known that South Korea is a U.S. colony and a tributary state.

The anti-U.S. struggle has been more fiercely waged in South Korea, a U.S. colony, since the Kwangju situation, as shown by the arson at the U.S. Cultural Centers in Kwangju and Pusan, the burning of the Stars and Stripes, and the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu. At present, Chon Tu-hwan, a faithful stooge of Reagan, is at a loss due to our masses' strong antifascist struggle for democracy and to internal contradiction within the ruling circles.

Reagan is coming to South Korea in order to put out the fierce flames of the anti-U.S. struggle for democracy in South Korea and to give a shot in the arm to Chon Tu-hwan, who is facing a crisis.

How can we welcome the visit to South Korea by Reagan, who is coming to support Chon Tu-hwan, the target our masses want to overthrow?

Therefore, we oppose and reject Reagan's visit. Reagan's visit to South Korea should be immediately suspended.

CSO: 4110/31

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL REACTION TO RANGOON BOMBING

SWAPO, ANC Joint Statement

SK201033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA)--The mission of the South West Africa People's Organisation in Egypt and Middle East and the mission of the African National Congress of South Africa in Egypt on October 17 issued a joint statement in support of the October 12 statement of the Korean Central News Agency denouncing the South Korean puppet clique for linking the bomb blast in Rangoon with us.

The statement says:

We bitterly denounce the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for leading the situation to the extreme pitch of strain on the Korean peninsula under the pretext of the Rangoon explosion.

Before provoking others, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique would be well advised to ponder over their miserable lot in being greeted with a bomb or a spoilt egg attack everywhere. Chon Tu-hwan has become a target of curse and denunciation of the world people for his unpardonable treacheries against the Korean people and his crimes against the cause of freedom, independence and liberation of the world people.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are the mastermind of all terrorist acts.

Chon Tu-hwan, the truculent fascist dictator, must apologize to the nation for his crimes and promptly step down from "power" as demanded by the Korean people and the world people.

If the Chon Tu-hwan clique persist in treacheries as U.S. imperialists' stooges to the backbone, they will face punishment by history.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique must stop at once their frantic anti-communist, anti-DPRK row and grave military provocations.

Japanese Sailors Hold Meeting

SK220409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA)--The crewmen of the Japanese ships "Kintao," "Kinsho Maru No. 1," "Fukuyo Maru," "Miyuki Maru No. 38" and "Fujisan Maru No. 23" held a round-table talk in Nampo on October 21 in denunciation of the intrigues of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique following the bomb blast in Rangoon.

Speaking first at the talk, Toshio Wakamatsu, skipper of the "Kintao," said that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are provoking the Democratic People's Republic of Korea though the results of the probe into the truth of the incident in Rangoon on October 9 have not yet been made public. This is aimed at lulling the ever mounting anti-"government" struggle of the South Korean students and people and inciting North-South confrontation.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are leading the situation in Korea to the highest pitch of strain, alleging that the blast was an "act" of the northern half of the republic, Nobushige Shimasaki, skipper of the "Fukuyo Maru," pointed out that this is a drama prepared beforehand at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists to realise the "two Koreas" plot.

Kizou Kanbayashi, skipper of "Kinsho Maru No. 1," said that the Rangoon incident was aimed at realising the design of Chon Tu-hwan to eliminate his opposition forces and orient to anti-communism the public opinion at home and abroad on the unseemly convocation of the 70th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Seoul.

Yoshihiro Okumura, skipper of the "Miyuki Maru No. 38," said that this explosion was a product of the intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to find a pretext to provoke a new war by making the situation strained in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must stop such war manoeuvres and withdraw from South Korea at an early date and Korea must reunify into one without fail, he stressed.

The cause of Korea's reunification must be achieved under all circumstances in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song, he stressed.

In conclusion, Kanjiro Dai, skipper of the "Fujisan Maru No. 23," said that this explosion in Rangoon was a product of the political intrigues of the puppet Chon Tu-hwan who seized power at the point of the bayonet.

Mali Red Cross Group

SK220357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Mali Red Cross Society issued a statement on October 15 in denunciation of the anti-communist, anti-DPRK racket kicked up by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique after the explosion in Rangoon.

The statement says:

The South Korean authorities are misleading world opinion linking the explosion in Rangoon in a far-fetched way with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and are carrying on a wholesale anti-communist campaign against the DPRK.

This is a bellicose act to aggravate the tension on the Korean peninsula and start a new war of aggression and a wanton challenge to the just struggle of the entire Korean people and world peace-loving people aspiring after the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We strongly hold that the South Korean authorities should stop at once their acts of hindering the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, keying up tension on the Korean peninsula and inciting a climate of war for aggression.

All the foreign troops must withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along their aggressive weapons.

We strongly demand an early realisation of the reunification of Korea in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Newspaper Flays U.S.

SK220353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA)--The Syrian paper "AL THAWRA" October 15 carried the gist of the statement of the Korean Central News Agency, noting that the South Korean puppet clique were trying to shift the responsibility for the explosion in Rangoon on to us, under the title "Burma Incident and U.S. Crocodile Tears."

Pointing to the cries of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique for something like "retaliation," the paper continued:

Observers remember that it is not the first threat to Pyongyang from Washington.

Whenever South Korean workers and students stage demonstrations, the United States threatened and blackmailed them, sent aircraft carriers to the Korean coastal waters and blared that it would observe the "South Korea-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty."

The United States, together with the Seoul authorities, is trying to use the bomb blast in Burma as a pretext directed against North Korea. In this way they intend to tide over the serious confusion in South Korea.

The Vietnamese paper "PEOPLE'S ARMY" reported the KCNA statement on October 17 and the Bangladesh paper "NAYA YUG" on October 16.

Burundi Groups Denounce South

SK221139 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA)--The Burundi-Korea Friendship Association and the Burundi Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification made public a joint statement denouncing the dastardly act of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in provoking the Democratic People's Republic of Korea without any ground after the bomb blast in Rangoon. It called upon the world public to pay attention to the tense situation created on the Korean peninsula and express solidarity with the Korean people.

The statement says:

When the incident occurred, the South Korean puppet clique connected it with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea without any ground. It is an outrageous and preposterous act.

Such noisy row kicked up by the South Korean puppet clique over the incident is aimed at aggravating the situation, thus delivering themselves from the position in which they find themselves a target of world-wide criticism.

The Burundi-Korea Friendship Association and the Burundi Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification voice once again full support to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and strongly denounce the mean scheme of the South Korean puppets to mislead world opinion by abusing the explosion in Rangoon without any ground.

Indian, Sierra Leonean Groups

SK250417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 25 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang, October 25 (KCNA)--The All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting the Reunification of Korea in a joint statement made public on October 18 strongly denounced the U.S. imperialists for instigating the puppets in Seoul to link the Rangoon incident with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The statement voiced full support to the KCNA statement which refuted the groundless charge of the South Korean puppets against the DPRK and strongly demanded the South Korean puppets to immediately stop all malicious smear campaign and military provocations against the DPRK.

The Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Association in a statement dated October 15 noted that the bomb blast in Rangoon fully laid bare the background of the South Korean puppets themselves. It said:

The criminals of the bomb blast in Rangoon are the South Korean puppets themselves.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime and U.S. imperialists are trying to mislead world public opinion to make it appear as if the DPRK were involved in the incident. But they can never conceal their crimes or deliver themselves from isolation at home and abroad with such despicable acts.

The Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Association fully supports the KCNA statement dated October 12 and strongly denounces the South Korean puppet clique for kicking up a frantic anti-communist racket with this incident as an occasion and for heightening the tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Bulgarian Media

SK260447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 26 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang, October 26 (KCNA)--The October 17 issue of the Bulgarian paper "KOOPERATIVNO SELO" printed a commentary under the title "Clumsy Drama" in connection with the bomb blast in Rangoon.

The paper said that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan returned to Seoul hurriedly after being greeted with a bomb blast in Rangoon and, taking issue with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, proclaimed an "emergency alert order" throughout South Korea. Denouncing the armed provocations of the South Korean puppet army, the paper stressed:

South Korea has turned into a huge prison.

The puppet clique tramples underfoot with the club and bayonet even the people's slightest resistance and demand for democracy in the bud.

Under such conditions, it is not surprising that Chon Tu-hwan would do anything to win "sympathy" and improve his public image even a bit.

After all, the author of the explosion in Rangoon is the traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself who had been eagerly awaiting for the occurrence of such incident.

Synchronising with this, Chon Tu-hwan the puppet quickly carried out a wholesale reshuffle of the puppet "cabinet" and promoted new underlings.

Such "cabinet reshuffle" was needed to keep in the dark the truth of the economic crisis and large-scale loan scandal in South Korea.

The "clumsy drama" is continuing in South Korea.

The truth of their crime is being made clearer as murder will out.

Bulgarian radio October 17 reported a similar commentary.

CSO: 4100/16

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY CALLS FOR VIGILANCE AGAINST NORTH'S TERRORISM

SK020152 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Nov 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Pyongyang's Terrorism Export"]

[Text] Where there have been troubles anywhere on earth, there have been quite unexceptionally North Korean operatives or at least their weapons. When it comes to smuggling conducted under the cloak of diplomatic privileges, they have no equal. All this is taking place while their communist regime is increasingly making itself the butt of international derision for enacting an anachronistic father-son hereditary system.

The North Korean regime has not defied its reputation as such. Twenty-four North Koreans have been found taking refuge in the Soviet Embassy in Grenada--the third highest in number of foreigners next to the Cubans and Russians. Their mission is obvious and is just another example of Pyongyang's export of terrorism.

Together with another 20 North Korean elements said to be in Nicaragua, Pyongyang's objective in Grenada must have been to turn the island into a base for communist revolution in Central America. The presence of North Korean operatives in Grenada came to light less than a month after the Rangoon bombing massacre, which was undoubtedly masterminded by North Korea.

All in all, the Pyongyang communists have, by all indications, become more blatant and callous in their terrorist activities. They seem certainly inclined to take advantage of the international environment increasingly being made vulnerable to senseless brutalities as evinced by, among other things, the Soviet destruction of a KAL jetliner on 1 September.

We are particularly angered by the reported Pyongyang plot to stage terrorist attacks, as it apparently did in Rangoon, during the upcoming visit here by U.S. President Ronald Reagan scheduled for next weekend. As seen in its brazen enormity for terrorism, it can hardly be ruled out that Pyongyang may be attempting another blast. As it had done in recriminating the responsibility for the Rangoon massacre, Pyongyang may be scheming a similar scenario for use once its plot is carried out.

These are only up-to-date phases of North Korea's time-honored strategy to advance the communist revolution both in this republic and abroad. To this end,

in its eyes, socialist countries and the Third World must be fostered as revolutionary potentials to help carry out what it calls the anti-imperialist, anti-American and anti-Seoul struggle. Although it began to support guerrillas overseas in 1966, North Korea has become known for its export of terrorist revolution since 1971. Pyongyang has trained foreign guerrillas in the north as well as sent its instructors abroad.

However, not all of Pyongyang's involvement in subversive attempts have gone undetected and its missions have been ousted from or its diplomatic relations have been severed by many countries. Today, according to intelligence sources, more than 1,000 North Korean military instructors and advisors are believed to be active in 16 countries. This figure, of course, does not include those operating clandestinely.

This megalomaniac scheme of the Pyongyang leadership has created a vicious cycle: It has to raise funds for overseas operations by resorting to smuggling by its diplomats; it has to establish the hereditary succession unprecedented in the communist world in order not to allow its aftermath to follow the tragic patterns of others; and as a result, it has to tighten its domestic rule and divert attention externally to cope with the ever-growing grievances at home, coupled with the deteriorating economy as well as its degrading image in world society.

To effectively meet such challenges, we should step up our vigilance and preparedness. Most important, at this juncture, is for us and the world to demonstrate a determined resolve not to give in to terrorist threats so that North Koreans are made to understand the futility of their schemes.

CSO: 4100/018

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY REVIEWS CHON'S ADDRESS ON RANGOON BLAST

SK210141 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Stern Warning"]

[Text] The recent bombing in Rangoon certainly amounted to declaring war on this republic as the blast was intended to kill our head of state, thus paralyzing the governing machinery. Four cabinet ministers and two top presidential assistants were among the 17 dead. The terrorism was also an act of trampling the sovereignty of Burma and a challenge to world peace.

Such an irrational and atrocious attack, as President Chon Tu-hwan perceives, can cause a large-scale war. What particularly annoys us is that the perpetrator of this unprecedented heinous crime has, by all indications, turned out to be North Korea to which we have shown perseverance despite its persistent aggression against us.

Needless to say, Pyongyang's latest coldblooded provocation deserves our retaliation through exercise of our right to self-defense. But, it is out of our strong resolve for peace, not out of weakness, that we have exercised restraint. Yet, seeing the northern regime show no remorse at all and, furthermore, intensify provocations, we, to be candid, feel doubt about the wisdom of continuing to be perseverant.

At this juncture, President Chon, in a special statement yesterday, well reflected the sentiment of the people when he said, "We are near the end of our patience." We stand fully behind the President who has issued a stern warning to Communist North Korea that this is the last point of endurance. He then warned that "should such a provocation ever occur again, they shall expect, without fail, corresponding retaliation in strength."

The world as a whole should serve an unequivocal notice to the Pyongyang Communists that it will no longer allow them to repeat crimes undermining the cause of world peace. They should be made to understand that further perpetration of criminal acts will lead nowhere but to its self-destruction. To this end, the world community should rally in a single voice.

All peace-loving peoples are called upon to join in punishing such violence of international consequences. One course of action is to break off relations with the Pyongyang regime, or at least isolate it internationally.

The tragic Rangoon incident, on the other hand, has provided us with momentum to renew our resolve to better safeguard national security and make our country stronger. Our people have shown ample potential in a mature manner: They have neither lost their composure nor waivered in a crisis situation. We are sure that our people are well prepared for any eventualities.

President Chon, by committing himself more resolutely to spearheading the current national march to ward an advanced society, is determined to help build up our national strength so as to surmount any crisis. We share his philosophy that the nation must be internationally active for its survival and growth. From this perspective, he said, Pyongyang's obstructive tactics will never force him to draw back from playing an active role in the world diplomatic scene. Security cooperation with friendly nations including the United States that stood firm in the wake of the bombing incident well underlines his advocacy.

President Chon has surely displayed his farsightedness in coping with the aftermath of the incident. He has focused his efforts on consolidating national unity and harmony that are essential to guarding against an emergency and to beefing up national potential--the surest way, in his belief, to deter aggression in the long run. In short, we should redouble our efforts to safeguard national security and attain prosperity. Failing this, we face the imminent danger of falling into Pyongyang's clutches.

CSO: 4100/017

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY ANALYZES CHON'S ADDRESS ON RANGOON INCIDENT

SK210149 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Oct 83 p 4

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan's message on the Rangoon bomb blast seems intended to call upon the nation, engulfed by much shock, anger and frustration recently, to overcome the tragic past and muster all its energy into building an advanced country.

He also sent a warning to the Pyongyang regime that another such provocation will invite South Korea's retaliation in kind, stressing there is a limit to his patience.

The North Korean terrorist act of killing four cabinet members and other members of the presidential entourage in Burma has thrown the Korean peninsula into the highest level of tension since the Korean War in 1950-53.

Such an incident happening in the 1970s would have forced the government to declare a state of emergency, as was often the case. Many citizens of the Republic wanted to chastise the Pyongyang regime by whatever means necessary when their anger would not subside.

But, President Chon did not choose to solve the national crisis by force. Instead he appealed to the nation for unity to turn the recent tragedy into a solid foundation for future development.

He reshuffled the cabinet to demonstrate continuity in state affairs and thereby reduced the impact of the tragic incident on the nation. The presidential message should help restore calm and composure in the nation.

In his message, Chon reaffirmed his political philosophy of international cooperation to achieve the best interests of the nation, which relies on commodity and technological imports to a great extent for national development.

Saying that "we must be internationally active" for further expansion of the national strength, Chon stressed Korea cannot "halt its march into the world community" for a minute and made it clear he will continue summit diplomacy despite threats to his personal safety.

In view of Korea's security and economy, cooperation with the United States, Japan and the Third World is vital for national survival and prosperity.

President Chon called for international sanctions against the North Korean Communists who, he said, "indulge in assassination and other forms of violence worldwide in violation of international law and the sovereignty of other countries as was the case in the recent incident in Burma."

It has been a persistent North Korean goal to assassinate the top leader of the Republic of Korea to bring about a national crisis and thus communize the whole peninsula, he said.

A North Korean commando team tried to raid the presidential residence in 1968. Another attempt on the life of the president was foiled in Canada last year.

There have been innumerable military provocations along the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) as well as espionage missions from the north. Each has been effectively stopped.

However, President Chon sent a virtual ultimatum to Kim Il-song and his Communist clique, saying "this is the limit of our endurance and our brotherly love."

President Chon's resolve to take "corresponding retaliation in strength" for future provocations seems based in his confidence in the Republic of Korea's Armed Forces, the Korea-U.S. security system and the national unity which was seen during the Burmese crisis.

As was so dramatically demonstrated following the Aung San bomb explosion, the Korean people possess latent national power that surfaces in times of crisis, he said in the message.

President Chon's unwavering leadership under the strain of the Rangoon incident has won the respect and confidence of the people, political analysts said.

CSO: 4100/017

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

OVERSEAS KOREANS CALL FOR CHON'S OVERTHROW

SK201021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA)--The "Youth Federation for National Salvation and Unification," an overseas Koreans' organisation, adopted a letter to the compatriots at home and abroad some time ago, according to a recent issue of "NEW KOREA TIMES," a Korean's paper published in Canada.

The letter calls for the overthrow of the dictatorial "regime," noting that "Chon Tu-hwan the murderer, entrenched in 'Chongwadae,' commits more dastardly acts than Yi Wan-yong (one of the five traitors in 1905) for his personal life and luxury."

Saying that the country has been divided and South Korea reduced to a colony by the U.S. imperialists, the letter demands that the U.S. forces be driven out of South Korea and the supreme command of the army be wrested from them.

It continues:

Now we know only too well that the United States and Japan are not our friendly nations, as the whole world also knows it well.

Let us expell the outside forces and the dictatorial "regime" and set up a government wanted by us by ourselves at an early date.

Saying that slavery cannot be evaded, but only misfortunes and sufferings are in store, if the country remains divided, the letter appeals:

Let us advance together unswervingly along the highway of the great cause of national reunification, not yielding to whatever difficulties and sacrifices.

Let us all join hands and fight for the day when we will shout: "Long live the reunification of the country."

CSO: 4100/16

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA DENOUNCES CHON AS 'HEINOUS' CRIMINAL

SK211039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA)--Chon Tu-hwan, a stooge of U.S. imperialism, is a flunkeyist traitor who feathers his own nest by bartering away the country and the nation, the chieftain of corruption and fraud and a human-butcher and fascist murderer who drenched the whole land of South Korea with blood of people.

The traitor who seized real powers of the military junta on a script written by his American master committed a horrible fascist outrage called "May 17 step" in May 1980.

When the Kwangju citizens, enraged at the brutal May 17 fascist outrage, took to the streets of resistance calling for freedom and democracy, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique blared: "You may kill even 70 percent of Kwangju citizens. Cruelty is the first and foremost trait of soldiers" and on the special order of its American masters encircled Kwangju city doubly and trebly with paratroopers of several brigades, tanks, armoured vehicles, artillery pieces and even helicopters and drove them into a massacre reminding one of an attack on a big city and slaughtered people promiscuously, using even lead bullets and nervous gas shells whose use is prohibited by international law.

More than 5,000 patriotic citizens were mercilessly slaughtered and 14,000 others wounded in Kwangju in only 10 days. The fascist atrocities of the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors have continued in various heinous forms and methods since the Kwangju incident. The military blackguards launched a wholesale roundup campaign against those who had participated in the uprising, arrested 20,000 people and persecuted them by murderous tortures, 200 of whom were referred to military court and executed.

Meanwhile, the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors faked up in succession the "Committee for Emergency Measures of National Defence," a real military ruling machine, and the "Legislative Council for National Defence," its successor, and framed up all sorts of fascist evil laws including the "law on special measures for the renovation of political climate" to bind the people more tightly with the chains of fascism. Under the signboard of "social purification" the fascist clique also ostracized more than 10,000

political opponents and "public officials" and expelled more than 3,300 pressmen in a few months after the Kwangju incident.

Facts show that the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors is indeed a gang of truculent criminals and fascist murderers who have turned the whole land of South Korea into a huge military prison and a sea of blood for the purpose of gratifying his wild ambition for power and prolonging his remaining days.

CSO: 4100/16

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

OVERSEAS KOREANS CALL FOR ANTI-NUCLEAR MOVEMENT

SK221154 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA)--A recent issue of the "NEW KOREA TIMES," a Koreans' paper published in Canada, editorially called upon the compatriots at home and abroad to vigorously wage an anti-nuclear movement.

Noting that South Korea is the area where nuclear warheads of the United States are deployed in greatest number in the world, the editorial denounced the U.S. imperialists' scheme to turn South Korea into a nuclear base.

Exposing the criminal acts of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique feverishly preparing for a new war, bringing nuclear weapons of the U.S. imperialists into South Korea, it said:

We can not remain an onlooker when our homeland where the bones of our ancestors lie buried is in danger of being turned into a theatre of a nuclear war.

We hold that all the nuclear weapons of the United States should be taken out of South Korea.

The paper called upon all people to launch a vigorous anti-nuclear movement for the removal of nuclear weapons from South Korea and abroad.

CSO: 4100/16

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOVIET MEDIA REPORT SOUTH'S MILITARY DRILLS

SK212241 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, October 20 (KCNA)--Soviet papers and news agency published articles stripping naked the war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The paper "PRAVDA" October 20 in an article headlined "'Dragons' Encouraged" flaunted the "Ssangryong 83" military exercises started by the South Korean puppet clique.

It said this war gamble dubbed "Ssangryong 83" is aimed at "examining" the possibility of mobilizing reserve forces in event of "contingencies" and at the same time elevating the combat preparedness.

Noting that the war gambles frequently played by the puppet army together with the U.S. occupationist forces more than 40,000 strong in South Korea have become a daily occurrence, the paper said:

Additionally speaking, the provocative moves of the South Korean military clique in the demilitarized zone against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the reconnaissance flights of American spy planes in the air-space of socialist Korea are regarded in Seoul as "ordinary."

All this is an obvious violation of the Korean armistice agreement.

According to views of observers, the fit of war frenzy encouraging "dragons" and sweeping South Korea is aimed at putting down the stronger demand of South Korean people for democracy and elementary liberties.

Soviet papers "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA," "TRUD" and "KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA" October 20 carried articles laying bare the continued provocations of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique against the northern half of the DPRK.

Earlier, on October 19, TASS said that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are aggravating the situation in Korea while continuing with their provocations.

CSO: 4100/16

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TASS EXPOSES 'WAR' ATMOSPHERE IN S. KOREA

SK240439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 24 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang, October 24 (KCNA)--Tass October 22 exposed a war atmosphere further whipped up by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in South Korea under the backstage manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

It said:

The dictatorial "regime" of South Korea is further whipping up a war atmosphere.

According to foreign press reports, the South Korean authorities issued an order to the entire police and puppet army units to be in combat readiness. The police and puppet army units were instructed to take supplementary "security steps" in Seoul of South Korea on the pretext of the visit of U.S. President Reagan.

Chon Tu-hwan, the boss of the anti-popular "regime," inspected the garrison units at the Kimpo airport and other important objects and the police and puppet army units. The South Korean puppet airforce and anti-aircraft units have taken a highly combat posture.

A decision on this was adopted at a meeting of puppet airforce commanding officers on October 22.

While inciting a war frenzy in this way, the South Korean puppet of the United States is openly threatening the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and stepping up provocative war moves. Armed provocations of the South Korean puppet army are ceaseless in the area along the demilitarized zone.

Observers say that such fit of war frenzy is wire-pulled by the United States behind the scene.

Washington is increasing the supply of modern weapons to South Korea and reinforcing the combat power of U.S. occupationist forces over 40,000 strong. Soviet paper "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA" October 23 in an article captioned "fit of war frenzy" exposed the further heightening of tensions by the South Korean puppet clique.

CSO: 4100/16

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MALAGASY PAPER CONDEMNS SOUTH'S 'SPLITISTS'

SK221201 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 22 Oct 83

[Text] Antananarivo, October 20 (KCNA)--The Malagasy paper "ATRIKA" on October 18 carried a commentary titled "Offspring of Splitists' Intrigues."

Noting that the 70th conference of the inter-parliamentary union, as had been expected, was used for a political intrigue of the splitists to perpetuate the division of Korea. The commentary said that the "separate entry into the United Nations" brought forward by South Korea again this time was an act contravening the principle of the activity of the inter-parliamentary union and a criminal political plot wholly at variance with the national interests and desire of the Korean people.

The commentary said:

The U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets have tried to perpetuate the division of Korea down through history. They came out at first with the "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" of the north and south of Korea and, when it failed, brought forward the "separate entry into the United Nations" of South Korea, which also went bankrupt, inviting rejection and denunciation from the world people.

But the U.S. imperialists and Chon Tu-hwan clique raised it again at the conference. This shows that they are splitists who are trying to keep Korea divided into "two Koreas" forever at all costs.

Hitting at the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of South Korea and colonial enslavement policy and the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets, the commentary said:

South Korea is a complete colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists.

It is entirely dependent on the United States militarily, economically and politically.

The successive bosses of the South Korean puppet regime were without exception pro-American flunkeyist traitors trained by the U.S. imperialists.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan who grabbed "power" in South Korea is a truculent military fascist and faithful stooge of the U.S. imperialists.

CSO: 4100/16

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ON ANNIVERSARY OF STRUGGLE IN SOUTH

SK171552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang, October 17 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in an article dedicated to the fourth anniversary of the October resistance for democracy, a massive anti-imperialist, anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean people for national salvation, says: No matter how wild the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group may run, they will not be able to put down the burning desire of the South Korean people for independence, democracy and reunification or quench the flames of their anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle.

The October resistance for democracy which swept various areas of South Korea, touched off by an anti-"government" demonstration of students of Pusan University on October 16, 1979, was an eruption of the indignation and resentment of the South Korean people against the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and a massive anti-imperialist, anti-fascist nation-saving resistance for an independent and democratic, new policy and new life, the article notes, and says:

The resistance led to destruction the ringleader of the "Yusin" dictatorship who had committed fascist treachery, riding on the backs of the South Korean people for 18 years.

Although the valiant fighters of the October desired an independent and democratic, new society, South Korea is still under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the people, therefore, are subjected as ever to the miserable lot of colonial slave.

The article further says:

When the "Yusin system" was destroyed in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists rigged up the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist system which is more truculent than it.

The Chon Tu-hwan group has turned South Korea into a huge prison under the reign of fascist evil law, bayonet and terrorism.

While begging for the indefinite presence of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea, the puppet clique is committing treacherous acts in

offering everything in South Korea, political, economic, military, etc., to the U.S. imperialist master.

Instigated by the U.S. imperialist master the Chon Tu-hwan group is crying hoarse about a permanent split of the nation, peddling around splittist rubbish and working round the clock to win international "support" to its splittist policy. A typical example of this was furnished by the fact that together with the U.S. imperialist master, the puppets held the 70th conference of the inter-parliamentary union in Seoul in a desperate attempt to realise the "two Koreas" plot.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is getting frantic with anti-communist confrontation with us.

The puppets' anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign has become all the more vicious with the recent bomb blast in Rangoon as an occasion.

The frantic anti-communist confrontation and splittist moves of the puppet clique are instigated by the U.S. imperialists.

The visit of Reagan, the boss of U.S. imperialism, to Seoul slated for next month is aimed to step up the colonial policy towards South Korea and encourage the puppets to the suppression of the people and war provocation moves.

As shown by the explosion at the "American Cultural Centre" in Taegu in September and the recent anti—"government" demonstrations of students taking place in the teeth of the fascist suppression, the desire of the South Korean people to liquidate the colonial fascist ruling system of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique and build an independent and democratic, new society is strong and their fighting will is unshakable.

Sooner or later the South Korean students and people will rise in second, third October resistance for democracy.

CSO: 4100/16

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DELEGATES TO UNGA SUPPORT KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK201039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang, October 20 (KCNA)--Delegates of various countries supported the just struggle of the Korean people for the country's reunification at the plenary meeting of the 38th U.N. General Assembly, according to a report.

The Congolese foreign minister said that for a solution of the Korean question the foreign troops must be withdrawn from the Korean peninsula and an end be put to the threatening military exercises.

The foreign minister of Democratic Yemen supported the DPRK proposal for reunifying the country and demanded the withdrawal of the foreign troops from South Korea.

The foreign minister of Guinea-Bissau backed the efforts of the DPRK for reunifying the country in a peaceful way without foreign interference.

The Central African foreign minister said that a peaceful reunification of Korea could be achieved without any outside interference only through a practical implementation of the July 4, 1972, North-South joint statement.

The Ukrainian foreign minister expressed solidarity with the DPRK in the struggle for reunifying the country on a democratic basis without foreign interference and forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea.

The Ugandan minister of state for foreign affairs voiced invariable support to the Korean people's desire for a peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula. He emphatically supported the particular efforts of the DPRK Government for reunifying the country without foreign interference.

The Angolan foreign minister manifested solidarity with the Korean people's just cause of realising the peaceful reunification of the country without outside interference and forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from the southern half of the Korean territory.

The Guinean foreign minister stressed that the international community should make continued efforts for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from South Korea and replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement so that the Korean people may achieve the country's reunification.

The Burundi minister of foreign relations and cooperation said that the stand of the Burundi Government toward Korea is invariable and that the reunification of Korea is a daydream apart from the preferential withdrawal of the foreign troops from South Korea.

The Zimbabwean foreign minister said that the continued arms buildup in the south of the Korean peninsula hinders the dialogue between the north and south. He demanded an immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from South Korea for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Mozambican foreign minister stressed that the DPRK proposal for the peaceful reunification of the Korean nation is the basis for the solution of the question.

The Benin minister of foreign affairs and cooperation expressed solidarity with the DPRK in its struggle to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and achieve the independent, peaceful and democratic reunification of the country. Only when the foreign troops are withdrawn from South Korea can the crisis created in Korea be removed, he emphasised.

CSO: 4100/16

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

S. KOREA GROUP OPPOSES GRADUATION QUOTA SYSTEM

SK230410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 23 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang, October 22 (KCNA)--The National Federation of the Women Christians Council of the South Korean Presbyterian Church recently made public a statement demanding the abolition of the fascist "graduation limit system," according to "HANGUK TONGSIN" published in Japan.

Stripping naked the fascist nature of the "graduation limit system" faked up by the South Korean puppet clique, the statement noted that the harmful "graduation limit system" sacrifices students, brings troubles to their families and causes social tragedy.

It says:

The authorities must immediately abolish the "graduation limit system."

Students who fell victims to the "system" should be saved and given an opportunity to continue with studies by letting them return to the campus.

We pledge to fight till this demand is met.

CSO: 4100/16

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RELIGIOUS GROUP IN SOUTH DENOUNCES REPRESSION

SK210913 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 21 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang, October 21 (KCNA)--A recent issue of "HANGUK TONGSIN" published by the "Emergency Council of Christians on the South Korean Affairs," carried a statement issued by the human rights committee of the South Korean Christian Church Council some time ago in denunciation of the fascist repression by the puppet clique.

Noting that the "intrusion into the Songam church" was an act of the present "regime" "admitting that it is a terrorist group," the statement says:

Recollecting the tendency of terrorisation by power such as the December 12 incident, the Kwangju incident, the random fire in Uiyong and intrusion of police force into campus, we cannot but feel that this land is wholly drifting to "violence almighty."

House arrest for obstructing assembly, walking off and other repressive methods of the "Yusin" days are more openly repeated these days and the practice of justifying all such violent repression under the pretext of "security" is becoming undisguised.

What is unfortunate above all is the fact that the press organs and some venal intellectuals of this land have turned into waiting maids of power after the repression of the press by it through the "merger and closure of press organs."

The trade union leaders and workers of the Wonpung woolen mill who had been assaulted were declared "guilty" at the court. This means that even the court is abused as a tool of violence.

The statement appeals to all the intellectuals and churchmen to rise up in unity in a struggle for thwarting the violent repression by the puppets and for the country and the nation.

CSO: 4100/16

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

POLICE BOOTHS INCREASED--Pyongyang, 21 Oct (KCNA)--The puppet Seoul police bureau recently decided to install 12 new police booths at main points of the subway by the end of the year to strengthen watch and suppression of the population and have already set up six of them, according to a report. The puppets have posted the police at these booths to drive them into surveillance and suppression of the population under the pretext of "control of crimes." [Text] [SK210421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 21 Oct 83]

CRACKDOWN ON CAMPUS PROTESTED--Pyongyang, 22 Oct (KCNA)--Students of Koryo and Yonsei Universities in Seoul protested against the suppression of campus by the fascist clique in banning the traditional "Yonsei-Koryo sports games," according to a recent issue of "SINHAN MINBO," a Korean's paper published in the United States. They scathingly denounced the crimes of the military fascist clique, saying that it was a malicious suppression of the extracurricular activities of students and campus to bar the annual sports events of the students of the two universities. Pointing out that the university authorities "have become waiting maids of the 'power,'" they criticized the subservience of the university presidents and venal professors to power. Enraged at the repressive act of the fascist clique in banning even the traditional sports events, the students are conducting a signature campaign demanding the withdrawal of the unjust step. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique had forcibly banned the "Yonsei-Koryo sports games" between the students of the two universities, afraid that they might develop into an anti-"government" struggle. [Text] [SK220823 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 22 Oct 83]

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ARRESTED--Pyongyang, 24 Oct (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique recently arrested by invoking a fascist evil law, Kim Hang-ki, Chang Yong-sik and Ko To-kon, students of Yonsei University in Seoul, and Kim Chong-suk, student of the University of Foreign Studies in Seoul, who had participated in an anti-"government" demonstration, according to a report. They are patriotic students who called upon their fellow students to rise in the anti-fascist struggle for democracy, scattering leaflets reading "Away with the Chon Tu-hwan 'regime'" and "Abolish the 'graduation limit system'" some time ago, and took the lead in the struggle. [Text] [SK240922 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 24 Oct 83]

PRISON TERMS TO STUDENTS--Pyongyang, 25 Oct (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique on October 22 passed prison terms up to one year and six months upon three students of Tongguk University who had fought resolutely in an anti-"government" demonstration on the campus in June, according to a foreign press report from Seoul. This is part of the ever more frantic fascist crackdown perpetrated by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, which has been perplexed by the rising anti-U.S., anti-"government" spirit of South Korean students and people, with the Rangoon bomb blast as an occasion. Since the beginning of the new semester in September 66 students who had participated in anti-"government" struggle at more than 12 universities have been arrested. This brought the number of students arrested this year to about 180, says the foreign press report. [Text] [SK250848 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 25 Oct 83]

BOMBING PROMPTS ASSEMBLY DEBATE POSTPONEMENT--Seoul, 10 Oct (YONHAP)--In a gesture of unity in dealing with Sunday's bomb blast in Rangoon aimed at President Chon Tu-hwan, South Korean lawmakers of both the ruling and opposition camps Monday agreed to defer a 2-day National Assembly debate on a local banking scandal scheduled to start Wednesday. The decision came during caucus meetings of the majority Democratic Justice Party and the Democratic Korea Party, the country's leading minority party, Monday morning. Sixteen members of President Chon's party were killed when a bomb ripped through the martyrs' mausoleum in Rangoon Sunday morning a few minutes before Chon and his wife were to arrive for a wreath-laying ceremony. The presidential couple were uninjured. Following the incident, Chon cut short his South Asian and Pacific trip and returned home Monday morning. Chon arrived in Rangoon Saturday on the first leg of a planned 18-day trip that also was to take him to Sri Lanka, India, Australia, New Zealand and Brunei. [Text] [SK100829 Seoul YONHAP in English 0748 GMT 10 Oct 83]

CSO: 4100/017

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY REVIEWS CHON'S 24 OCTOBER BUDGET MESSAGE

SK250120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Chon's Budget Message"]

[Text] Stoic self-possession, confidence and firm resolve to achieve sustained growth in an environment of stability, unperturbed by the recent streak of misfortunes, were characteristic of the policy address of President Chon Tu-hwan that accompanied the presentation of the annual budget bill before the National Assembly yesterday.

The legislature resumed its plenary sitting for the 119th regular session after a nearly month-long recess for the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference in Seoul successfully hosted earlier this month.

The current legislative session will act on, among other things, the budget proposal for fiscal 1984 submitted by the administration. Some other matters of grave political and diplomatic concern may come up to clean the aftermath of the latest unfortunate incidents.

Taking note of the escalating East-West tension and hard-pressed international economic circumstances, President Chon called for the whole nation to unite and determinedly approach the goals of stronger harmony, security and continued growth.

The sweeping reshuffle of the cabinet was described in the address as an occasion for undertaking further reforms and breathing fresh air into all aspects of the national government to meet the imperatives of the state and aspirations of the people.

President Chon pledged all possible efforts of the administration to prevent the recurrence of banking and financial irregularities by introducing institutional changes and bringing offenders to full justice. It is part of his cleanup and stability package to reestablish economic order and deter an inflationary spiral.

Freeze of the spending estimates for the coming year is the first bold attempt by the government to achieve greater balance and eliminate deficit factors.

The total scale of the general account budget is set at 10,966.7 billion won, while outlays are frozen at the last year's level.

The government is determined to become a model for belt tightening in its decision to suspend floating of national bonds and reduce borrowings from the Central Bank. Working funds for government agencies will also be minimized and state-invested institutions will be required to improve their management.

The Chief Executive promised to maintain the present tax rates and low interest rates made possible by recent price stability. It, however, is open to question as to how the low interest rate may encourage savings and help channel idle money into productive lines other than disruptive real estate speculation or conspicuous consumption.

The budget message stressed the need for expanding and harnessing available private capital resources to meet the shortfall in public investment resulting from retrenchment of budgetary appropriations. Increased private investment in social overhead is essential to sustain the rising standard of living and industrial growth.

Stability and belt tightening are the two key concepts around which the proposed budget has been formulated. The ongoing revision of the Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan and modest projection of an annual real-term economic growth of 7 to 8 percent reflects correct recognition by the government of the hard realities of our economic environment.

The risk of going after overly ambitious goals is wisdom we have learned through two decades of quantum leaps. We may be better off to go slowly but steadily now. Stability and resilience will tide us over these difficult times.

CSO: 4100/018

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES AGREE TO EASE COMMITTEE MEET REQUIREMENT

SK210201 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Ruling and opposition parties yesterday agreed to ease requirements for convening a standing committee when the full National Assembly is in recess, enabling its chairman to open the panel at his discretion.

The agreement came during a meeting of the parliamentary subcommittee whose mission is to improve the operation of the one-house chamber.

Currently, the opening of a standing panel when the full Assembly is adjourned requires consent of a plenary session or the speaker. The restrictions, however, are not applied to the panels called into session during a plenary sitting.

The agreement needs the revision of Article 51 of the National Assembly (Steering) Law.

Representatives of the Democratic Justice Party, Democratic Korea Party and Korea National Party, also decided to lift the limit on the number of speakers during a plenary session. Instead, the time for speeches will be fixed in accordance with the number of house seats parties have.

Article 98 confines the maximum number of speakers from a party to three.

Wednesday, the Assembly subcommittee also reached agreement on minor revisions to the legislative steering law, including easier access to data and other material submitted to committees.

The subpanel will continue discussion on possible revisions, including the opposition demand for empowering a standing committee to deliberate national budget proposals. Budget deliberations are now conducted only by the 50 member Budget-Settlement Committee.

CSO: 4100/017

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'CAREFUL' STUDY UNDER WAY FOR POLITICAL BAN LIFTING

SK270501 Seoul YONHAP in English 0305 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, 27 Oct (YONHAP)--Prime Minister Chin I-chong said Wednesday a careful study is now under way for the lifting of a political ban on former politicians blacklisted since the fall of 1980.

He said he will make every possible effort to enable the approximately 300 political outcasts to join mainstream society.

Answering the lawmakers' questions at a plenary session of the National Assembly, Chin said the reinstatement of those professors ousted from universities following campus unrest in 1980 is "impossible in principle." However, he added, those who show repentance for their wrongdoings gradually will be allowed to return to school.

As for the reinstatement of university students expelled because of the campus unrest, Chin said it is more important for schools to maintain an atmosphere for study. He added it should be considered carefully whether the reinstatement of those students would be conducive to that atmosphere and campus stability.

He said the opposition's request for an amendment to the presidential election law is "not desirable" at this time when national reconciliation is required.

Concerning a move to make provincial governments autonomous from the national control, Chin sidestepped a clear-cut answer by only saying that the government is continuing a careful study on the feasibility of the idea.

Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said the government's position on the 9 October bomb blast in Rangoon, Burma, is to respect and support the Burmese Government until it makes a final announcement on the results of its investigation.

He said he is sure that the North Korean responsibility for the bomb attack will be revealed by the Burmese Government.

He further said the Rangoon incident and the 1 September Soviet downing of a Korean Air Lines (KAL) jetliner will not affect the nation's "nordpolitik"

and the cross-recognition formula of South and North Korea by four major world powers.

He said there will not be any change in the nation's open-door policy toward communist nations despite the KAL incident, and added the government will concentrate its diplomatic efforts on securing an apology and reparations from the Soviet Union.

Defense Minister Yun Song-min said the Norht Korean armed forces were put on a state of emergency following the bomb blast in Rangoon, removing camouflage and deploying armed personnel in underground facilities. The North Korean movements were being detected by South Korean and American early warning systems, he said.

CSO: 4100/018

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES NARROW VIEWS ON ASSEMBLY LAW AMENDMENT

SK010013 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] Major political parties have narrowed their views over an amendment to the National Assembly Law, and they are expected to act on it in a plenary session shortly.

The breakthrough in the knotty issue came as the ruling Democratic Justice Party virtually agreed to the opposition demand for empowering National Assembly committees with the right to deliberate on national budget bills, provided the speaking-time of each committee member is limited to 20 minutes.

At present, the Budget Settlement Committee has the right to study on budget bills proposed by the government.

The views were narrowed in a meeting of floor leaders of the ruling DJP, opposition Democratic Korea Party and Korea National Party yesterday.

The floor leaders will meet again today to resume negotiations based on discussions they will have with their respective party officers this morning, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan said.

As to the demand by the opposition camp to ease the conditions for invoking the parliamentary power to investigate into state affairs, the floor leaders were learned to have agreed, in principle, not to change relevant legal provisions, but let the ruling party make it clear at a National Assembly Steering Committee meeting that it will "fully take into account" the opposition demand.

It was also learned that the floor leaders have agreed not to change the current regulations concerning the opening hour of the National Assembly, alleviating the conditions for calling a parliamentary committee into session and summoning of witnesses to a National Assembly hearing.

CSO: 4100/018

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DISCUSSION ON VARIOUS POLITICAL ISSUES TO BE SETTLED

SK210854 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Oct 83 p 3

[Column "Reporter's Eye" by editorial staffer Kim Kwang-hyop: "The Shower of Shocks and the Sentiment of the People"]

[Text] Of late, we hear people saying that they feel somewhat uneasy. In the wake of a series of shocking incidents such as the Soviet downing of the KAL airliner; the scandal involving a woman, Yi Pok-nye, of the Yongdong Development Company; and the tragedy of the suite of our president that developed at the national cemetery of Burma, people seem to have been baffled.

However, people showed compassion and expressed grief, both mentally and genuinely, at the appalling mishap of those sacrificed at the national cemetery of Burma. They pity President Chon Tu-hwan and his wife, and the government, saying "this is too bad."

Witnessing this, I realized that our people truly love their nation, come what may.

Meanwhile, on the day the Rangoon incident occurred, some people wantonly said: What shall we do? Don't you think the government will declare martial law? Isn't the North going to attack us right away?

On the contrary, someone said: Absolutely not. Don't you know what kind of government ours is? It is very confident and tough. It will never do such a thing as to declare martial law. With these remarks, I could relax.

Nevertheless, some people still feel uneasy. Precisely on the day the new cabinet was formed with Mr Chin Ui-chong as prime minister, the rumor of the misappropriation of 200 million won by Yi Hon-sung, president of the Chohung Bank, started to spread. At this, people were again dumbfounded.

These days, people talk about the question of overcoming the prevailing situation and measures to deal with the situation. But they should talk about the question of pacifying the sentiment of the people. It is said that the people are the masters of the country. Therefore, pondering the people's uneasiness, they should, above all, make people relax. The opinion of the people must be fully grasped and they should be appeased.

It can be said that at present, people are in a state of paroxysm. In the wake of the incidents and scandals that developed one after another, politicians, no matter whether they belong to the ruling party or the opposition party, also out of the shock, seem to have agreed to compromise and to avoid intransigence. This is good. However, what is more important for the government and the ruling party at present, following the formation of the new cabinet, is to correctly grasp and do what the people want, no matter how trivial these things may be.

This is not to side with the opposition party. However, some people say that the opposition party is placed in quarantine most of the time. The government and the ruling party, in this connection, must make efforts to make the opposition party not to appear this way, and must concede once in a while. This will please the people.

Since the office of the president and many other government agencies have the organizations to deal with the people's situation, everything will turn out fine, I think. What is certain is that the people, even in a state of paroxysm, are proud in connection with the hosting of the conference of the American Society of Tourist Agencies, the IPU conference, the Asian Games, and the World Olympics.

With the pride of the people as momentum, we must push things ahead. Then, everything will turn out fine. There is a rumor about early elections and so forth. However, what is urgent at present is, I think, to grasp what the farmers want. Their present concern is the price of rice.

It would be good if the society where "people working hard live an affluent life" comes soon. It would be good if the small industrialists and the poor are not frustrated, despite the outrageous money-market scandals. It would be good if combat police, even if necessary due to the campus unrest, stop ransacking the briefcases of students on the street. It would be good if government employees get the longevity allowance since the government promised to pay it. And, it would not be bad if the questions of the election law, local autonomy, and the lifting of the political ban are settled in a way reflecting the people's desire.

CSO: 4107/16

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP REPRESENTATIVE CALLS FOR IMPROVED POLITICS

SK261028 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 26 Oct 83 p 3

[Gist of speech delivered by O Hong-sok, chairman of the DKP Central Standing Committee, at the National Assembly plenary session held on the morning of 25 October]

[Text] Our party welcomes the recent move of the government and the ruling party toward dialogue. In the past, the politics of dialogue have only been emphasized in a crisis. When the situation returns to normal, politics become tough-line-oriented again. This blunder should not be repeated. Without making the politics advanced, it is absolutely impossible to create an advanced homeland.

As the first step for creating advanced politics, we hope all the election laws will be improved. This is because election is the beginning as well as the end of democratic politics. The stipulation in our constitution of a single-term of office for the president is very good. In a state with a presidential government system, however, the direct election of the president is a matter of course. This common sense, however, is being ignored.

At the same time, the peaceful transfer of power does not simply mean the replacement of a ruler, but the replacement of a ruling party. The way to this, however, is being blocked. In other words, this exists only in name, not in substance. Constitutional ideals, constitutional stipulations, and constitutional reality are all in conflict with each other.

The parliamentary authority to inspect government offices--an authority which was put forth as an indication that the present parliament is different from that under the Yusin system--remains dead, existing only in the code of laws, even though the term of office is expiring. A parliament with vitality means national strength. This notwithstanding, although someone advocates the system of giving priority to Standing Committee sessions, why does he refuse to give the Standing Committees the right to deliberate budget programs again? From the beginning, the yardstick for measuring political activities has been ambiguous, as was the yardstick for measuring the lifting of the political ban for the first time. There are many things that I cannot understand because a certain former lawmaker was politically released from the ban, but his secretary is still banned.

The failure to enforce the local autonomy system because of financial self-reliance is unreasonable, because, in large cities, the rate of financial self-reliance already exceeds 90 percent. The government and the ruling party passed the constitution on the condition that local autonomy would be enforced. They boasted of seeing the opening of a new era, didn't they? The issue of local autonomy is a matter of a definite decision, not a matter of circumstances.

As well as shocking us, the Korean Airlines [KAL] plane incident and the Burma incident made us realize the limitations of our diplomatic and defense capabilities. Our limitations were shown, because, although we were the victim, everything has been handled regardless of our wishes in the KAL incident, after launching an offensive denouncing the Soviet Union, the government retreated in the UN General Assembly session. At the moment, I feel that, even though we have failed to attain diplomatic achievements, to punish, and to receive an apology or compensation, the incident is ending in smoke.

As for the Burma incident, the Burmese Government is delaying examining the truth of the case under pressure from Red China and the Soviet Union. It is feared that because of delaying tactics, an extraordinary result will be brought about.

Someone once said that trust should be placed in our security, but why are we so weak? For the sake of security, we have, by and large, been forced to be austere and self-sacrificing. In spite of this, why are we helpless? The Myongsong group case and the Yongdong Development Company case took place one after the other, because the principles of our citizens' economy were formed in an almost immoral manner. At the same time, this can be attributed to the lack of relevant regulations that can control real estate investments.

Today, control of the press has become almost common sense. Thus, it would be strange to call for freedom of the press. Press control has gone even as far as interfering in personnel affairs. We do not want to believe that the culture-information minister remained in office because his distinguished services in controlling the press were recognized. Our party strongly asserts that resuscitating the chronically sclerotic press is the way to resurrect national strength. What we politicians should reflect on is the campus issue. Universities, which should be the heart of the nation, have become a red-light district of power. [as published] How long should we continue the vicious circle of chasing and being chased?

CSO: 4107/16

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CRITICISM OF ASSEMBLY INTERPELLATION REPORTED

SK291346 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 29 Oct 83 p 3

[Article by political reporter Yu Chong-hyon from the column "Reporter's Memobook": "Absence of Logic in Legislation"]

[Text] Simply put, the impression that I had in the course of following the questions and answers on the political and diplomatic affairs between the assemblymen and government officials in the 26-27 October sessions of the National Assembly was that both the questions and answers beat around the bush without hitting the mark. In other words, the questions and answers appeared to focus on two different points, without converging on a single focus.

Even the government and ruling party said they are self-examining and feel obliged to take responsibility for the situation presently prevailing in the country. The present situation in the country was described by a ruling party's assemblyman as a crisis. In view of this, the attack on the government by the opposition party members--they tried to get down to the bedrock of the Fifth Republic by saying that politics have shrunk and only the administration prevails as if it were a panacea or that politics do not exist at all and then demanded a balance sheet of the Yusin system and the present government could not be dismissed as merely the logic of critics.

In particular, my attention was drawn to a demand for drastic political reforms, including a call for the popular election of the president. One of the opposition party assemblymen said that the call for advance without the providing means to put it into practice is nothing but a slogan and fantasy.

In the face of such a political offensive by the opposition parties, the government and ruling party should have come up with persuasive answers and self-assertive logic by seriously dealing with these questions in the house interpellation. It appears that the government and ruling party will face no other political situation more serious than this.

Prime Minister Chin Yi-chong's answers were not that of a politician, however. He was just reading memoranda jotted by his aides. My impression is that even the assemblymen from the ruling party were making abstract remarks from start to finish, mostly saying that we now need national harmony more urgently than at any time before.

Prime Minister Chin said in his answer that, to shore up national harmony, he will meet with people from all walks of life and will try to make those in the ruling circles aware of their code of ethics. His answers were nothing but a repetition of what the DJP has already proposed to achieve national harmony and nothing more.

Prime Minister Chin's answer to call for the popular election of the president, in other words, call for a revision of the Constitution, was a clear no. His logic for his saying no was that the present presidential election systems have the mix of the best points of popular election systems and indirect presidential election systems and, therefore, different from those of the Yusin era. His remarks, however, lacked refutation of the opposition contention that the single presidential term without democratic reforms and were, therefore, meaningless.

Thus, he appeared to have avoided coming to the point of what was called for by the opposition members. My impression is that the government and the ruling party judged that they did not need to refute such calls or that they just followed the easy, stereotyped attitude of past politicians rather than recognizing the opposition contention.

It seems that the government and ruling party have ridden out what could have been the most controversial political issues.

The government and ruling party should have given thought to the fact that how their loose management of the legislation on the pattern of avoiding coming to the point of the issues raised by the opposition parties will be accepted by the public.

The people will not applaud politicians who do not sweat when they are supposed to sweat, tackling the issues. The government and the ruling party should realize once again that these politics they are easily pursuing will bear no fruit.

CSO: 4107/16

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ASSEMBLY LAW REVISION SUBPANEL AGREES ON MINOR ISSUES

SK200120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] A parliamentary subpanel empowered to work on the possible revision of the National Assembly Law yesterday agreed on some minor issues.

However, they will continue discussions on controversial matters, including the opposition demand for empowering parliamentary committee to deliberate on national budget bills and restoring the parliamentary right to regularly check the government's administrative performance.

One of the agreements reached is that legislators will be allowed direct access to parliamentary materials submitted to the National Assembly committees. At present, Article 59 of the National Assembly Law bans the reading or borrowing of parliamentary materials. Reading or borrowing will now only be prohibited of those submitted to closed-door meetings of committee.

Another agreement is that lawmakers will be allowed to reprint or publish parliamentary minutes simply by reporting to the speaker, instead of getting "permission" from the speaker as is now required.

During the meeting, opposition Democratic Korea Party lawmakers proposed that the time political parties are allotted for parliamentary speeches should be determined depending on the number of house seats they have. They explained that lawmakers of a party should be allowed to speak with the time given, regardless of the number of speakers. At present, the number of speakers is limited to three from a party.

After the meeting, Rep Yun Sok-sun of the ruling Democratic Justice Party who chairs the subcommittee, said that "there is some merit to the proposal. Our ruling party will consider it."

Yun told reporters that the subpanel plans to finish negotiations over the minority-proposed revisions of the law by early next year.

Parliamentary sources said the possibility is great that the ruling camp might accept part of the opposition demand in order to ensure smooth sailing of the current parliamentary session and to stabilize the atmosphere of domestic politics.

The DJP, according to the same sources, is carefully studying a plan to empower each standing committee to deliberate budget bills. The plan, however, is designed to ban each panel from acting on national budget proposals.

Another plan, now studied by the majority party, calls for limiting panels' budget examination to a certain date to prevent delays in the deliberation of budget-related bills by the Budget-Settlement Committee. The committee is now solely in charge of budget deliberations.

The party is also examining the feasibility of transforming the Budget-Settlement Committee into an ordinary standing panel, so that members of other standing committees will be able to take part in the business of the budget committee.

A DJP spokesman, however, strongly denied the report. "There is no truth to it whatsoever," he said.

CSO: 4100/017

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

WOUNDED MILITARY LEADER RETURNS TO SEOUL

SK310747 Seoul YONHAP in English 0739 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, 31 Oct (YONHAP)--South Korean Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen Yi Ki-paek, one of the two South Koreans taken to a U.S. air base hospital in the Philippines for emergency medical treatment after being seriously injured in the Rangoon bomb blast, returned home Monday. Arriving on a U.S. military special flight, Yi was greeted at the airport by Defense Minister Yun Song-min, Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hui, Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Commander Gen Robert Sennewald and other government and military dignitaries.

He and Vice Finance Minister Yi Ki-ok were flown to Clark Air Base after the incident, but the vice minister died 13 October despite treatment from U.S. military medical teams.

The explosion at Rangoon's Martyrs' Mausoleum 9 October killed 17 Koreans, including four cabinet ministers, and injured 12 others traveling with President Chon Tu-hwan on his planned trip to five Asian and Oceanic nations and Brunei. Immediately after the incident, the president called off his 18-day trip.

Chairman Yi, looking relatively healthy though supported by plaster casts on both legs, said he was happy to return home. He also expressed his gratitudes to the president and the nation's citizens for their prayers as well as to the physicians at the air base.

CSO: 4100/018

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP LAWMAKER CALLS FOR EXEMPLARY OFFICIALS' LIVES

SK260201 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Rep Chong Suk-mo of the ruling Democratic Justice Party called upon all government officials to show model behavior in both their private and official lives, so that they will be trusted by the people.

In a key-note speech of the party, the DJP's chief policymaker pointed out that national harmony begins with the government becoming dependable. In this context, Rep Chong called upon the government to do away with its past habit of tending to emphasize showy slogans. At the same time, the easy-going attitudes that have long characterized government officials should be rooted out for the construction of a trustworthy government.

He asked the cabinet members to be armed with a sense of mission, to feel that they are politicians to be judged by the people, rather than administrators.

He also said that the government should be consistent in the implementation of its policies. And it should not take the risk of tinkering with government policies for the sake of its own conveniences.

Stressing the need for national reconciliation, the DJP's top policymaker said that injustices, irregularities, wastefulness, and luxuries should be done away with as things which undermine national unity. Still more detrimental are groundless rumors of a malicious nature, which he said create mistrust. All of these tendencies inimical to national unity should be uprooted.

At the same time, the tendency of some people to oppose for opposition's sake should be stopped, he said.

Expressing concern about demands from the opposition camp for amendment of the Presidential Election Law, Rep Chong asked where the opposition camp plans to lead the nation.

Since the amendment requires revision of the Constitution, he said, he could not but express worry, in the light of Korea's past experience of having witnessed national opinion split over the constitutional amendment and subsequent vicious circles of political turmoil.

He then said the majority of the people, including those in the middle class, opt for stability in political maturity rather than upheavals.

In the light of the precarious confrontational situation with North Korea, this is not the time to discuss constitutional amendment, but rather ways of firming up national reconciliation, he said.

CSO: 4100/017

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

APPOINTMENT--Seoul, 28 Oct (YONHAP)--The government Friday appointed Kim Yong-chin, a presidential secretary, to head the Home Affairs Ministry's Planning and Management Office. Kim succeeds Kang Ho-hyok, who has been named governor of North Chungchong Province. [Text] [SK310514 Seoul YONHAP in English 0646 GMT 28 Oct 83]

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT--Seoul, 29 Oct (YONHAP)--The government Friday appointed Ambassador to Kuwait Sin Chung-sop as assistant foreign minister for economic affairs. Shin, 54, replaces Chu Pyong-kuk, who was promoted to vice finance minister 14 October. [Text] [SK310514 Seoul YONHAP in English 0036 GMT 29 Oct 83]

STUDENT ARRESTED--Congnyangni Police in Seoul have arrested a Kyonghui University student for allegedly violating the law banning illegal demonstration and assembly. Yi Man-chae, a junior in history, was arrested on suspicion of instigating other students to demonstrate by distributing leaflets with antigovernment slogans on the university campus around 10:50 a.m. Tuesday. [Text] [SK220045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Oct 83 p 8]

CHON VISITS BOMB BLAST WOUNDED--Seoul, 29 Oct (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan Friday visited those wounded by the 9 October bomb blast in Rangoon at Seoul's Medical Center to offer words of consolation and encouragement. It was his second visit to the hospital where 10 officials and journalists, including Kim Ki-song of the YONHAP News Agency, are being treated for the injuries sustained in the bombing. Prior to his hospital visit, Chon watched an annual athletic meet of the Korean military, naval and air force academies at Seoul Stadium. [Text] [SK290239 Seoul YONHAP in English 0031 GMT 29 Oct 83]

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE LAW--The ruling and opposition parties failed to reach an accord on amendments to the house law with regards to the invocation of parliamentary rights to probe into state affairs and the restoration of the standing committees' rights for preliminary deliberation of the government budget bill. In a meeting of the subcommittee on the house law at the National Assembly yesterday, the major opposition Democratic Korea Party demanded that the house can probe into state affairs upon the approval of one-fourth of the incumbent lawmakers, but the ruling Democratic Justice Party turned it down. [Text] [SK22023 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Oct 83 p 1]

TWO STUDENTS ARRESTED--Seoul police yesterday arrested two Songsin Women's University students for allegedly violating the law banning illegal demonstration and assembly. Kwak U-yong, 21, a senior in social education, and Yang Kyong-suk, 21, a junior in the same department, were arrested on suspicion of instigating other students to demonstrate by distributing anti-government leaflets on the campus around 1 pm last Saturday. [Text] [SK200141 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Oct 83 p 8]

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS SENTENCED--The Seoul District Criminal Court sentenced three Korea University students to 1-1/2 years to 2 years in prison yesterday. Kim Yong-chung, 23, a senior in the department of political science and diplomacy, was given that heaviest penalty of 2 years in jail. Facing 1-1/2 years in prison were Son Hak-pung, 23, a senior in the department of political science and diplomacy, and Yi Chae-hyong, 21, a junior in the department of English language and literature. [Text] [SK260149 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Oct 83 p 8]

CSO: 4100/017

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK TO SEEK ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH STABILITY

SK281110 Seoul YONHAP in English 1058 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, 28 Oct (YONHAP)--Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong said Friday the government would pursue economic growth based on stability.

Answering questions of lawmakers at a National Assembly plenary session, Chin said he would make efforts to achieve lasting price stability for steady economic growth.

Chin said the emphasis of economic policy would be placed on increasing exports, pegging the increase of foreign debts, developing industrial technology and balancing development among regions.

The prime minister said he would positively develop small- and medium-sized industries pointing out that it would not be desirable for the nation's economic strength to be concentrated in a few big businesses.

He stressed that the government, business and general public should all co-operate to solve various problems and achieve economic growth.

Meanwhile, Deputy Prime Minister-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon said the national economy is expected to reach an eight-percent growth this year, slightly higher than the original target.

Shin attributed the favorable growth projection to brisk production and a bumper rice crop.

He said as of the end of October wholesale prices have dropped by one percent from last year while consumer prices rose by 2 percent. The top economic policymaker said the government would positively promote technology development.

CSO: 4100/018

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

SAEMAUL LEADERS PLEDGE EFFORTS FOR DEVELOPMENT

SK030643 Seoul YONHAP in English 0456 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Chongju, Korea, 3 Nov (YONHAP)--Leaders of South Korea's Saemaul (new community) movement resolved Thursday to turn the campaign into an opportunity to unify the Korean people and thus contribute to the founding of an "advanced fatherland."

During a gathering in Chongju, 100 kilometers south of Seoul, they also pledged to work for the stable growth of the national economy, the early realization of the peaceful unification of the Korean Peninsula and the strengthening of national defence through the spirit of the Saemaul movement.

The movement was launched in 1971 as a comprehensive rural community development program with an initial goal of boosting farmers' income and improving the rural environment. The movement now has extended to include the urban community and has been a major driving force in national development.

Home Minister Chu Yong-pok said that during the last 13 years, since the beginning of the movement, projects worth about 7.9 billion U.S. dollars have been completed in 36,725 farming and fishing villages throughout the country. The movement also narrowed the gap in living standards between farmers and urban dwellers, he said.

Three hundred and eighty-five Saemaul leaders were awarded with medals and citations at the annual gathering.

CSO: 4100/018

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

YONHAP NOTES GRAIN POLICY OF AGRICULTURE MINISTRY

SK280531 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, 28 Oct (YONHAP)--The government will purchase rice from farmers at the 1982 price of 55,970 won (70.8 U.S. dollars) per 80-kilogram bag this year to stay in line with its strict budget plan for fiscal year 1984, Agriculture-Fisheries Minister Pak Chong-mun said Thursday.

Fiscal 1984 budget expenditures have been frozen at 1983 levels.

Testifying before a joint meeting of the National Assembly Economy-Science and Agriculture-Fisheries Committees, Pak said the government would pay farmers cash for eight million sok (roughly 1.2 million tons) of rice, one million sok more than last year. (one sok equals 144.4 kilograms)

Seven million sok will be bought by year's end, and one million sok will be purchased next January.

The government originally planned to freeze the quantity of rice it would purchase at last year's level in compliance with its retrenchment policies. But it has decided to buy an additional one million sok to encourage farmers to increase rice production, Pak said.

The price freeze is the first ever since the government adopted the dual-pricing system to protect the interests of both producers and consumers in 1972.

The system features buying staple cereals for more than the current market price and selling them for less. The government has since incurred a deficit of more than 1.6 trillion won (two billion dollars) in its food grain management account.

Therefore, it decided to freeze rice purchasing prices to eliminate the deficit gradually. The move is also an expression of the government's determination to maintain price stability at any cost, Pak said.

The government estimated this year's national average rice production cost at 38,518. Last year it was 38,572 won (one U.S. dollar is worth 790 won).

Therefore, farmers will earn a 17,652 won profit on a 80-kilogram bag of rice, Pak said. He added that 31 percent of the nation's rice growers will enjoy a profit under the plan.

A total of 845.8 billion won (1.1 billion dollars) will be required to purchase eight million sok of rice.

The capital requirement will be met by borrowing 280 billion won from the national agricultural corporatives federation; 200 billion will come from the issuance of government bonds and 325.3 billion from the sale of government-held rice, Pak said.

CSO: 4100/018

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK RESUMES FISHING IN WATERS OFF MAURITANIA

SK030301 Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, 3 Nov (YONHAP)--South Korea resumed its deep-sea fishing operations in waters off Mauritania, West Africa, in October, the National Fisheries Administration (NFA) said Thursday.

Three South Korean ocean-going fishing vessels have operated in an exclusive fishery zone off the West African country since 12 October, and ten others will set out for the location between 10 November and 10 December, NFA officials said.

Korean deep-sea fishing there has been suspended since 1978 when the Mauritanian Government declared the 200-nautical mile exclusive economic zone (EEZ) thereby harming foreign fishing operations.

The Mauritanian fishing area, the third largest area in the world, is abundant in cuttle fish, octopus, tuna and red snapper.

South Korea and Mauritania reached a bilateral fishery agreement in Seoul 4 May.

According to the agreement, the number and size of Korean vessels to be engaged in fishing in those areas is limited to 25 boats with 9,000 tons during the next three years.

NFA Administrator Kim Chong-su and Mauritanian Minister of Fishery and Maritime Economy Mohammed Ali signed the agreement.

Korea is allowed to catch 33,000 tons of fish worth 50 million U.S. dollars a year under the agreement, NFA officials said.

The nation paid one million dollars to the Mauritanian Government for 1984's deep-sea fishing rights, they added.

CSO: 4100/018

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

CHON RECEIVES U.S. BANKER--Seoul, 2 Nov (YONHAP)--William H. Draper, III, chairman and president of the U.S. Export-Import Bank, Wednesday paid a courtesy call on South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and exchanged views on bilateral interests. Korean Finance Minister Kim Man-che and U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard Walker were also present at the meeting. Meanwhile, the leading U.S. banker said, in a news conference here Tuesday, that though Korea owes 38 billion U.S. dollars to foreign countries, the U.S. bank would continue financial support to Korea. Noting that Korea's foreign debt problem is not serious in light of its export capacity, Draper said that his bank would extend more loans to Korea, especially in the fields of telecommunications, shipbuilding, aircraft manufacturing and medical facilities. Draper arrived here last Friday for a six-day visit at the invitation of the Korean Government. [Text] [SK020414 Seoul YONHAP in English 0308 GMT 2 Nov 83]

KNOWHOW--Seoul, 20 Sep (YONHAP)--South Korea plans to revise its current five-year development plan to increase its investment in science and technology and encourage more private industries to participate in such investment, government sources said Tuesday. The plan calls for raising the share of Korea's gross national product invested in science and technology from this year's 1.3 percent to two percent in 1986, the last year for the current five-year plan. It also proposed tax holidays to encourage private businesses to invest in the improvement of their technical standards, the sources said. The areas eligible for such tax breaks will include a wide array of technology-intensive sectors in manufacturing, mining, construction and services, the sources said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1002 GMT 20 Sek 83 SK]

SKILL TRAINING--Seoul, 29 Oct (YONHAP)--South Korea and Japan have agreed to initiate a training program to handle 200 Korean workers yearly in Japan beginning next year, a Foreign Ministry official said Friday. Ending a two-day meeting of working level officials here, the official said the two nations have agreed in principle to launch the skill-training program in April, 1984, and to work out the program's details as soon as possible. The program was agreed upon between Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone during their summit meeting held here last January. During the latest meeting, Korea suggested that Japan set the number of trainees at 200 people a year. Japan requested Korea to provide details on the 200 laborers to be trained, the official said. In November, Korea and Japan will reconvene their working-level meeting in Tokyo to discuss the program's details, he added. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0251 GMT 29 Oct 83 SK]

OVERSEAS CONSTRUCTION COOPERATION--Korea and Japan yesterday agreed to step up their cooperation in carrying out overseas construction projects to jointly cope with the heightening competition in the international building markets. During the closing session of the seventh joint meeting of the Korea-Japan, Japan-Korea Construction Cooperation Council yesterday afternoon, the two delegations also agreed to further strengthen mutual financial support as a means to boost cooperation. They also said that it is hoped the two countries will bid and undertake overseas construction projects in joint ventures or consortiums. The meeting was attended by 20 construction contractors from Korea and 30 Japanese contractors. The next meeting will be held in Tokyo in April, 1985. To boost the cooperation by combining their know-how and technologies, exchange of professional research teams and alternative opening of seminars were also agreed upon at the meeting.

[Text] [SK200139 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Oct 83 p 3]

CSO: 4100/017

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

DAILY NOTES EFFORTS OF KOREAN RED CROSS

SK280120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Role of Red Cross"]

[Text] Today the world is braced by tension. And it is becoming even worse with shockwaves being generated one after another--terrorist violence that is feared to send the fragile stabilizing frames asunder at any moment. The need to provide a safety valve against the worst possible is acutely felt. Required no less significantly than a physical linchpin is renewed display of love and decency of humanity which is manifested in the ideal of the Red Cross. And it has demonstrated its spirit in deeds throughout its 120-year history.

Against this backdrop, the nation marked the 78th anniversary of the Korean National Red Cross. The territorial division and historical vicissitudes of Korea have given the Red Cross a role that is unique and typical here.

At the turn of the century when Korea was under Japanese influence, it remained passive in introducing foreign systems. A rare exception was the inauguration in 1905 of the Red Cross society which was advocated by King Kojong himself. During the period of the Korean Government in exile in China, its activities were rather brisk, as in blood donation campaigns for independence fighters and exposure of atrocities by Janapese soldiers to the world community.

The role of the Red Cross was also remarkable in the days immediately following Korea's liberation from Japanese rule and was especially monumental during the Korean War. As such, the KNRC is a mirror of the recent history of Korea plagued by much hardship.

Its utmost task is yet to be realized. It was in 1971 that the KNRC made the historic offer to its North Korean counterpart to conduct an inter-Korean campaign to help reunited families dispersed in the divided halves of the peninsula, or at least trace the whereabouts of their displaced members. As a result, the first South-North Red Cross dialogue was conducted the following year until one year later when Pyongyang unilaterally suspended the talks.

It is an immeasurable pity that such dialogue, motivated purely for humanitarian reasons, remains broken off to this day. The human agonies of separated families are driven home with each broadcast of the KBS-sponsored campaign for family reunions.

We continually look to our Red Cross for realizing its goal regardless of the present outlook. The Red Cross center set up last month to help dispersed families locate their separated kin was an accomplishment we all laud. The center certainly represents another step closer to making what now seems a mere dream come true--the reunion of families now displaced in the south and north whose members are estimated to total some 10 million.

Besides Pyongyang's indifference to the people's ardent desire for reunion, we cannot but be annoyed by its fanatic militant inclination of communizing the whole peninsula through violent means. The recent bombing massacre in Rangoon, undoubtedly the work of communist North Korea, is a blatant act against humanity which the Red Cross is striving to safeguard. Our indignation and sorrow are all the more intense as it came in the immediate wake of the inhumanitarian destruction of a KAL passenger jet by the Soviet Union, a close ally of Pyongyang.

Faced with such brutal terrorism, we feel anew the need for the Red Cross to play a more positive role in the interest of humanity. The Red Cross is called upon to be more active in solving the aftermath of the KAL tragedy adequately and decently. The KNRC, on its part, is asked to make its activities felt more palpable in our society.

CSO: 4100/018

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

PREVENTION OF CAMPUS UNREST--Seoul, 26 Oct (YONHAP)--The deans and presidents of South Korea's 98 colleges and universities gathered in Seoul Wednesday for a meeting organized by the Education Ministry, and pledged their united stand against campus unrest. Education Minister Kwon E-hyok, in his first address to the educators since his appointment earlier this month, said recent demonstrations on some South Korean college campuses threatened to "undermine the growth" of the nation's higher-learning institutions. In a resolution adopted at the end of the meeting, the deans and presidents expressed their "deep regret" over "reckless student behavior," which they said undermined the function of universities and disrupted social order. The resolution on "campus stability" also warned that student unrest not only dissipates national strength but also could bring about a miscalculation on the part of North Korea. [Text] [SK260249 Seoul YONHAP in English 0236 GMT 26 Oct 83]

POLICE CRACKDOWN DECREASE CRIMES--Seoul, 31 Oct (YONHAP)--As the police continued their state of alert to crack down on criminal activities, the number of crimes has declined remarkably during the past five months, according to a police report released here Monday. The National Police Headquarters (NPH) report said that the number of serious crimes that occurred throughout the country from June to October totaled 2,376 cases, showing a 23.1 percent drop from 3,091 cases recorded in the corresponding period in 1982. During the five months, the theft cases, too, decreased from 38,953 reported in the same period last year to 30,074, while the number of traffic violations showed a 12 percent drop from 1982, the report said. The NPH attributed the declines to the stepped-up police security activities, which placed the nation's 100,000 policemen on the alert during that period. The police have been on the alert since 1 June to cope with increasing violations of the law, as well as to obstruct any possible North Korean conspiracies to harass the rear of this republic. [Text] [SK310311 Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT 31 Oct 83]

CSO: 4100/018

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CREWMAN RELEASED FROM NICARAGUAN HOSPITAL

SK140200 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Oct 83 p 8

[Text] A crewman aboard a Korean oil tanker reportedly injured in an attack by Nicaraguan rebels at Puerto Corinto on Monday (local time) has been released from a hospital there and has returned to work, a spokesman for the Bowoon Shipping Co., owner of the ship, said.

The spokesman denied a wire report that three Korean sailors on board the Bowoon No 1 were wounded in the attack at dock installations in Puerto Corinto on the Pacific coast.

He said Pak Chung-hyon, 32, a skipper, suffered a cut in the shoulder from a stray bullet during the rebel attack.

"Pak was discharged from a hospital there after a brief treatment and he returned to work Tuesday," Sin Tong-chin, Bowoon's marine affairs division chief, said.

Sin said he spoke with Kim Kil-ho, the tanker's captain, in a telephone interview yesterday morning. He quoted Kim as saying that a bullet shot a hole in the tanker's deck. He said the 25 other crewmembers on board the tanker were safe. The crewmen were unloading cargo when the attack began, Kim said, adding that the tanker arrived at Corinto last Friday from Long Beach, California.

The tanker is scheduled to leave the port for New Orleans, officials at the Korean Maritime and Port Administration said. They also said the tanker was not under any direct attack by the Nicaraguan rebels who were fighting to overthrow the ruling leftist Sandinista junta.

CSO: 4100/017

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

MINISTER PLEDGES CREATIVE POLICIES--Seoul, 17 Oct (YONHAP)--South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong said Saturday that the nation stands at a turning point in overcoming diplomatic difficulties stemming from the recent Rangoon bomb blast and the 1 September downing of a Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 passenger plane. In an inaugural address at the Foreign Ministry, Yi stressed that he will develop "creative foreign policies" and place his utmost effort on dealing with these great national trials. He also urged Foreign Ministry officials who attended the inauguration ceremony, to exert every effort to achieve the nation's diplomatic objectives and to build an advanced country. Yi was appointed foreign minister Friday in a sweeping cabinet reshuffle in the wake of the 9 October explosion in Burma. Referring to the late Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, killed in the bombing incident, the new minister said his predecessor was a respected diplomat who had a deep sense of responsibility and great ideas. Meanwhile, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, in a congratulatory message sent to his counterpart, extended his wish for Yi's success in fulfilling his important duty, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. Abe also voiced his hope of working closely with Yi to further strengthen close and friendly relations between the two nations, the spokesman added. [Text] [SK170146 Seoul YONHAP in English 0135 GMT 17 Oct 83]

PARTY FOR FOREIGN ENVOYS--Seoul, 20 Oct (YONHAP)--Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong Wednesday hosted a reception at the Foreign Ministry for 52 foreign envoys and international organization representatives stationed in Seoul. The occasion was the first of its kind since Yi was appointed foreign minister last Friday. Yi was congratulated by the diplomats. They also exchanged views about the 9 October bomb blast in Rangoon, which killed his predecessor Yi Pom-sok and other Korean leaders. He talked with ambassadors from Australia and New Zealand, the two countries President Chon Tu-hwan was scheduled to visit before the bombing. Australian Ambassador E.R. Pocok delivered a congratulatory cable message from his nation's foreign minister to Yi. French Ambassador Andre Baeyens told Yi that French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson hopes to meet him as soon as possible. [Text] [SK200308 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 20 Oct 83]

COLOMBIAN LAWMAKER--Seoul, 17 Sep (YONHAP)--The former president of the Colombian Chamber of Representatives, Emilio Lebolo Castellanos, paid a courtesy call on National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik Saturday. Gebolo flew into Korea Friday for a five-day visit. During his stay here, he will meet with government officials and tour major Korean industrial sites. [Text]
[SK230522 Seoul YONHAP in English 0532 GMT 17 Sep 83]

KNP LEADER--Seoul, 23 Sep (YONHAP)--Kim Chong-chol, president of the opposition Korean National Party (KNP), will leave Friday afternoon for a week-long visit to Taiwan at the invitation of the Taiwanese Government. He is scheduled to meet with President Chiagn Ching-ku, government officials and leaders of the ruling Kuomintang Party. He will also deliver a speech on Korean-Taiwanese relations during his visit. [Text] [SK230522 Seoul YONHAP in English 0108 GMT 23 Sep 83]

SHELTER TO VIETNAMESE REFUGEES--Seoul, 27 Oct (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has decided to grant temporary shelter to 10 Vietnamese boat people picked up by a South Korean ocean-going fishing vessel, the Foreign Ministry said Thursday. The Vietnamese--seven men and three women--were rescued by a 336-ton Korean fishing vessel 16 October, while their 10-ton ship drifted in international waters near the Philippines. A ministry official said the boat people are due to arrive Friday in Pusan, the country's largest port on the southeast coast. The government plans to assist in the resettlement of the latest 10 and 31 other Vietnamese currently in the Pusan Refugee Camp, in other countries through cooperation with the UN Development Program and foreign missions in Korea. Korea has rescued 670 Vietnamese boat people since the collapse of Vietnam in 1975 and helped them resettle in third countries, including the United States and France. [Text] [SK270503 Seoul YONHAP in English 0312 GMT 27 Oct 83]

AFRICAN AFFAIRS--Seoul, 2 Nov (YONHAP)--South Korea and Japan will hold a meeting for working-level officials here Friday to discuss overall African affairs, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. Kim Hae-sun, director at the ministry's African Affairs Bureau, will head the Korean delegation to the one-day meeting, and Hatano Yoshio, his Japanese counterpart, will lead the Japanese delegation. [Text] [SK020417 Seoul YONHAP in English 0306 GMT 2 Nov 83]

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENT--Seoul, 9 Sep (YONHAP)--The State Council decided Thursday to name Minister Kim Song-sik at the Korean Embassy in Mauritania as ambassador, and to assign Ambassador Kim Kang-chol to Singapore to serve concurrently as ambassador to Brunei. Meanwhile, the government appointed We Song-yong, financial attache at the Korean Embassy in the United States, as director of the Finance Ministry's Economic Cooperation Bureau. [Text]
[SK090607 Seoul YONHAP in English 0120 GMT 9 Sep 83]

COSTA RICAN VISITOR--Seoul, 14 Sep (YONHAP)--Armando Arauz Aguilar, second vice president of Costa Rica, will visit Seoul 18-24 September at the invitation of Kyong Hui University, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. On 20 September, Arauz will attend a ceremony to commemorate the second anniversary of the United Nations' action to declare 20 September the "International Day of Peace." In 1981, the idea was put forward by the chairman of Kyong Hui University, Chu Yong-sik, at a general meeting of the International Association of University Presidents (IAUP) held in Costa Rica. On 31 November, 1983, the

UN declared 20 September as the International Day of Peace. Arauz will receive an honorary doctorate in law from the Korean University on 22 September. His itinerary also includes courtesy calls on high-ranking Korean Government officials and tours of industrial complexes. [Text] [SK090607 Seoul YONHAP in English 0642 GMT 14 Sep 83]

OUTGOING HAITIAN ENVOY--President Chon Tu-hwan conferred the Order of Diplomatic Service Merit, Hungin Medal, upon Raymond Mathieu, outgoing Haitian ambassador to Korea, during his farewell call on the chief executive at Chongwadae Tuesday, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok was present. [Text] [SK230522 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Sep 83 p 1]

CONSULATE GENERAL IN BRUNEI--Seoul, 19 Sep (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government opened a consulate general on 15 September in Brunei, a sultanate on the northwest coast of the Island of Borneo in the South Chinese Sea, the Foreign Ministry said Monday. Brunei, now a protectorate of the United Kingdom, is expected to become independent on 1 January 1984 and then the Korean consulate-general will simultaneously be upgraded to the Korean Embassy; Korean ambassador to Singapore, Kim Kyong-chol, will concurrently serve as Korean consul-general in Brunei. [Text] [SK230522 Seoul YONHAP in English 1133 GMT 19 Sep 83]

OBITUARY--Seoul, 23 Sep (YONHAP)--Former National Assembly Vice Speaker Han Hui-sok died Thursday of a chronic disease at his home in Seoul. He was 74. Born in 1909 at Chonan, South Chungchong Province, Han served as vice minister of home affairs from 1952 until he was elected to the National Assembly in 1954. During his second term, he was chosen to serve as vice speaker of the National Assembly. He also was appointed as Central Committee vice chairman of the then ruling Liberty Party. [Text] [SK230522 Seoul YONHAP in English 0106 GMT 23 Sep 83]

CSO: 4100/018

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

KCCI STRESSES ECONOMIC TIES WITH EEC

SK020237 Seoul YONHAP in English 0224 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Seoul, 2 Nov (YONHAP)--The Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) Wednesday stressed the need for Korea to build close economic relations with the European Economic Community (EEC).

Korea's leading economic organization emphasized the importance of the tie as a means of helping the nation to reduce its heavy economic dependency on the United States and Japan.

In a report, entitled the "Progress of the EEC and Korea's Economic Approach Toward the EEC," the chamber said Korea's affiliation with the EEC through promoting joint association conventions or a commercial cooperation agreement would contribute much to improving relations with the EEC.

The report said that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, India, Pakistan and four South American nations have already established formal relations with the EEC.

As a result, they enjoy more privileged trade and economic exchanges with the EEC than Korea.

By entering into one of the affiliation agreements now available to non-EEC countries, Korea and the EEC would be better able to understand their differences more easily and coordinate their conflicting interests, the report said.

Through frequent individual contacts with the EEC countries in the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Korea could work on easing import regulations affecting its goods. Such contacts also could expand the number of items benefiting from the generalized scheme of preference (GSP) or extend the expiration date of the GSP, the report said.

CSO: 4100/018

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

LOANS FROM JAPAN--Seoul, 19 Sep (YONHAP)--Korea Exchange Bank and Japan's Export-Import Bank will sign an agreement in Tokyo 6 October, under which the KEB will receive 10 billion yen (about 12.8 million U.S. dollars at the current exchange rate) in loans from the Ex-Im Bank and seven other Japanese banks, KEB officials said Monday. These loans are part of the four billion-dollar loan package that Japan has pledged to make out to Korea to help finance its fifth five-year development plan now under way. The 10 billion-yen loan to be funneled by the Japanese Ex-Im Bank will carry an interest rate of Japan's prime rate plus 0.2 percentage points and be extended over a period of five to 10 years, the officials said. The KEB is to relend these funds mostly to small and medium businesses to help finance their purchase of industrial equipment. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1056 GMT 19 Sep 83 SK]

MONTHLY EXPORTS REACH RECORD LEVEL--Seoul, 1 Nov (YONHAP)--South Korea registered a record monthly export performance in October, but prospects of hitting its export target of 23.5 billion dollars for this year are still dim. The nation's exports in October totaled 2.6 billion U.S. dollars, up 10.1 percent over the same month last year, the best monthly export performance in the nation's history, the Commerce-Industry Ministry said Tuesday. The amount brought total exports in the January-October period to 19.8 billion dollars, up 7.9 percent over the like period last year, but still 0.8 percentage points lower than the targeted 8.7 percent. To attain this year's export goals, more than 3.7 billion dollars worth of commodities must be shipped overseas in November and December. This means that exports must increase by 13.8 percent in the remaining two months of the year. Such a high growth rate seems unattainable in the present export climate, a ministry official said. Exports to North America and the Middle East in the January-October period were brisk, and the 10-month exports were chiefly led by ships, electric and electronic products. [Text] [SK011306 Seoul YONHAP in English 1254 GMT 1 Nov 83]

CSO: 4100/018

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF KIM IL-SONG VISIT TO PRC MARKED

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 16 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Great Korean-China Friendship Will Blossom Through Generations and Shine Eternally"]

[Text] It is the first anniversary of the official state visit made by the great leader Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Solemnly marking this day, our people and youth, reflecting deeply on those historic days last year when the great leader visited China, thereby causing the people of Korea and China to burst forth as one with gratitude and joy, are filled with firm resolve to further glorify traditional Korean-Chinese friendship generation after generation.

Leading cadre of the Chinese party and government as well as the people attached enormous significance to the great leader's China visit, entertained the respected and beloved leader with whole-hearted hospitality, and welcome him enthusiastically.

This was a vivid demonstration of the great trust and confidence felt for the great leader and clearly showed just how warm and cordial ties of friendship were between the leaders of the two nations and how sincere and stable were the friendship and solidarity of the people of the two nations.

Given its enormous significance in strengthening Korean-Chinese friendship and in development of the international situation, the visit by the great leader Kim Il-song to China last year attracted great interest and attention not only on the part of the people and youth of the two nations but also on the part of the peoples of Asia and the world and elicited broad coverage by the international media.

The visit to China by the great leader Kim Il-song was an historic event which strengthened and developed the friendship and solidarity between the parties, governments, people, and youth of the two nations to a new and higher stage.

It was also an historic visit, which provided strong mutual support for the line and principles of the two nation's parties for revolution and construction and served tremendously to encourage the struggle for their implementation by the people and youth of the two nations.

In the aftermath of the great leader's historic visit to China, our people today are experiencing a grandiose reality in which the friendship and solidarity between Korea and China are becoming constantly stronger and are blossoming on a new and higher level and in which the struggle for revolution and construction in the two nations is being even more vigorously accelerated, all in a manner that takes their breath away.

Our people and youth are filled with joy at the thought that relations between the two nations has recently turned to a new and shining page in the history of the glorious Korea-China friendship and that, continuing along an ever-ascending path, a rock-like foundation has been laid which is capable of developing continuously through succeeding generations.

The great leader Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"Korea-China friendship is an invincible friendship which no force can smash. Korea-China friendship will blossom through future generations and tie the two nations together into eternity."

Korea-China friendship is today being strengthened and developed on a new and higher level.

The visit last year to China by the great leader Kim Il-song and the visit to our nation by respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, followed by the visit this year to China by our people's beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, constituted historic events which created new milestones in the continued glorification of the shining tradition of Korea-China friendship.

A Chinese party and government delegation, including Comrades Peng Zhen and Hu Qili, just came to our nation to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic, again vigorously demonstrating the invincible strength of traditional Korea-China friendship.

The fact that party and government leaders of the two nations frequently exchange visits, thereby deepening their fraternity and friendship, vividly demonstrates the special nature of the friendship and its utmost beauty and sacredness between the people of the two nations.

The ties between the two nations and between their people and their youths, are the ties which can never be torn apart as links of kinship forged in blood and bonds of revolutionary fraternity.

Korea-China friendship possesses a long tradition, one that has blossomed in the joint struggle of the people of the two nations and that has been tempered in harsh trials.

The communists and people of our two nations opposed the joint enemy of Japanese imperialism, waged hand in hand, a bitter struggle over a long period of time, and achieved together the historic victory of national liberation. After the Second World War, when the U.S. imperialists forcefully occupied South Korea, became ambitions to bring all of Korea and even China under their control, and provoked a war of occupation in Korea, the people and youth of our two nations fought together, spilling their blood in the same trenches.

At that dark time when our people were locked in an arduous battle with the U.S. imperialists that would determine the fate of our own fatherland, the fraternal Chinese people dispatched a volunteer army composed of their own precious sons and daughters under the banner of "Resist America, Aid Korea, Safeguard the Home, and Defend the Nation" to help us with their blood, thus establishing an unparalleled model of proletarianism and recording a glorious page in the history of Korea-China friendship.

In the process of struggle for the building of socialism, the people of both Korea and China have together provided mutual support and assistance, continuously developing ties of friendship and cooperation.

Indeed, the history of Korea-China friendship is a proud history of mutual struggle and victory in joint undertakings as brothers of one class and comrades-in-arms.

That the parties, people, and youth of Korea and China have forged such ties of friendship is due entirely to the fact that the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, together with the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and the esteemed Comrade Deng Xiaoping, laid the ever lasting cornerstone for them and nurtured them.

Korea-China friendship, which continues to blossom based on this tradition, is an indestructible friendship, a grand and invincible friendship which no force can tear apart.

The preservation, continuation, and development of Korea-China friendship through succeeding generations represents the unanimous will and aspiration of our party and people.

Our party and our people consider the strengthening of friendship and solidarity with the party and people of China as our duty of internationalism and revolutionary obligation.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader and the beloved comrade leader, our people and youth will exert all their effort to permanently maintain the tradition of Korea-China friendship and to make it shine through succeeding generations; even though there may be some problem or hardship at hand, we will fight without wavering in close concert with the people and youth of China at all times.

Our people and youth, who value friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Chinese people and youth beyond anything else, look with pleasure upon the victories being won by the people and youth of China.

Today, the people and youth of China are embarking upon a new phase of the Chinese revolution under the correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party; holding high the decisions of the Twelfth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and the First Session of the National People's Congress following the achievement of stability and solidarity for all the peoples of the nation, they are redoubling their efforts in the struggle for socialist modernization and construction and are continuing to vigorously press forward.

Today, as a result of the self-sacrificing struggle of the diligent and capable Chinese people and youth, a new and enormous upsurge is being achieved in the spiritual and material civilizations of socialism; and the face of China is changing daily.

All of the successes achieved in China in recent years bespeak the fact that the program for socialist modernization and construction carried out by the Chinese Communist Party took place initially in the realities of China, and now fulfills and legitimizes the inevitable demands of revolutionary development and do the interests of the people.

Our people and youth look upon the successes wrought by the Chinese people and youth as their own successes and wish the brotherly Chinese people further glorious victories in their struggle to implement the decisions of the Twelfth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and of the First Session of the National People's Congress and in their struggle to return Taiwan to the fatherland and unify the whole country.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Kim Il-song and the beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, our people and youth, holding tight the banner of the immortal chuche idea, have advanced tenaciously and brought about enormous changes on this land.

Our party has steadfastly adhered to independence, has decided all its lines and policies on its own, initially on the basis of the actual situation of the nation as the determining factor, and has attained independence, autonomy, and self-defense.

Today, our people and youth are engaged in a furious struggle to realize the program to model the whole society after the chuse idea under the banner of the three great revolutions in ideology, technology and culture in accordance with the line and principles laid down by the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party; and they are advancing steadily to achieve the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction amidst the creative flames of the "Speed of the Eighties." In addition, they are struggling to have U.S. forces withdrawn from South Korea and to independently unify the fatherland.

The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people positively support the struggle of our people for socialist construction and fatherland unification.

The Chinese party and government recognize the three principles for fatherland unification set forth by the great leader Kim Il-song and his proposal to establish the confederal republic of Koryo as the most legitimate means for fatherland reunification, support them on all fronts, and extend their firm solidarity to the righteous struggle of the Korean people for independent and peaceful unification of the fatherland.

This provides tremendous encouragement to our people and youth.

The people and youth of Korea are determined to unite into a single impregnable ideological shield around the great leader Kim Il-song and the beloved leader Comrade Kim Chong-il so as to continue their fierce struggle in order to solidify the revolutionary base of the northern half of the republic and to complete the revolutionary undertaking of fatherland unification.

The daily developing combat spirit between the Korean and Chinese peoples and the results achieved in the two nations in the building of socialism and communism serve to strengthen international revolutionary forces and constitute a powerful means of guaranteeing the peace and security of the whole world and Asia.

Through practical life experiences, our people and youth have entered a relationship in which the people of Korea and China cannot exist apart from each other and which is a comrade-in-arms relationship which can never be torn apart; and they have adopted the firm resolution that strengthening Korea-China friendship is evidence of the indomitable militant spirit and invincible power of the new Asian peoples of socialism.

Korea-China friendship, which links together the destinies of the people and youth of the two nations, will shine on eternally with the flow of time and eternally continue to exist as the flow of the Yalu River.

The people and youth of Korea and China will always oppose imperialism, today and in the future as well, will safeguard peace in Asia and the world; and forming a single rank in the joint struggle for the undertaking of socialism and communism, they will fight shoulder-to-shoulder and attain victory together.

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